

JPRS 82440

10 December 1982

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 371

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

10 December 1982

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 371

### CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Preservation of OPEC National Resources Viewed (Zhang Yunwen; RENMIN RIBAO, 13 Nov 82) .....	1
Implications of Indian Prime Minister's Visit to U.S. (Ming Zhi; SHIJIE ZHISHI, 1 Sep 82) .....	4

#### PARTY AND STATE

Commentary Recommends Measures for Becoming Communist (Wu Kebiao; XINHUA RIBAO, 3 Sep 82) .....	8
Article Discusses Practice of Communism (Xu Zhihua, Chen Hui; XINHUA RIBAO, 17 Sep 82) .....	10
Appropriate Lifestyle for Party Members Stressed (Gen Lu; XINHUA RIBAO, 26 Sep 82) .....	12
Article Discusses Pursuit of Ideal Communist Personality (Guo Guangyin; XINHUA RIBAO, 24 Aug 82) .....	14
New Outlook of Modernization Effort Commended (Li Tian; XINHUA RIBAO, 5 Sep 82) .....	17
Inspiration of Party Congress Hailed (Sun Jiazheng; XINHUA RIBAO, 10 Sep 82) .....	19
Youth Urged To Study Theory, Pursue Truth (Miao Runsheng; XINHUA RIBAO, 20 Aug 82) .....	21
All Organizations Urged To Study 12th Party Congress Documents (XINHUA RIBAO, 9, 12, 17 Sep 82) .....	23

Regiment of Nanjing Area, by Dou Wang, et al.  
 Jiangsu Committee Issues Notice  
 Xiejiao Commune 'Red-Banner Militia' Regiment,  
 by Huang Yuchong, Zhang Jian

Study of 12th Party Congress Documents Stressed (XINHUA RIBAO, 12 Sep 82) .....	27
Zhejiang CPC Official Attends Cadre Policy Meeting (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 7 Nov 82) .....	30
Zhejiang People's Congress Standing Committee Meeting (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 13 Nov 82) .....	32
Shanghai CPC Official Views Party Consolidation (Hu Lijiao; Shanghai City Service, 20 Nov 82) .....	33
Liaoning Provincial Circular on Learning From Wan Huaqing (Liaoning Provincial Service, 13 Nov 82) .....	35
Shandong Sponsors Meeting on Reforming (Shandong Provincial Service, 29 Oct 82) .....	37
Zhejiang Leaders Attend Commendation Meeting (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 27 Oct 82) .....	38
Report on Appointing 'Three Types of Persons' (Jing Kuan; LIAONING RIBAO, 18 Oct 82) .....	39
Jiangsu Democratic Parties End Grassroots Meeting (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 14 Nov 82) .....	41
Every Communist Should Serve as Leader (Shen Xuantang; XINHUA RIBAO, 28 Sep 82) .....	42
Briefs	
Heilongjiang Delegation Returns	44
Shanghai 'Stresses, Beauties' Drive	44

#### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Conscription Work in Jiangsu Discussed (Cao Mingxiang, Liu Sizuo; XINHUA RIBAO, 19 Sep 82) .....	45
---	----

#### SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'Ba Yi Radio' Comments on Carter Memoirs (Ba Yi Radio, 21, 22 Nov 82) .....	47
'China Wants To Stop Memoirs'	
PRC Journal Carrying Memoirs Banned	
'Ba Yi' Denounces Memoirs	



People Exhorted To Check Population Growth in Rural Areas (Editorial; JIANKANG BAO, 26 Sep 82) .....	52
Birth Control Increasing in Zhejiang (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 11 Nov 82) .....	55
Hunan's Mao Zhiyong Stresses Planned Parenthood (Hunan Provincial Service, 19 Nov 82) .....	56
Xinjiang Nationality Unity Gathering Reported (Xinjiang Regional Service, 10-15, 17 Nov 82) .....	57
Gathering Opens	
Qiao Shi Speech	
Li Gui Speech	
Wang Enmao on Nationality Issues	
Wang Enmao on Strengthening Unity	
Wang Enmao Outlines Tasks	
Speech-Making Session	
14 Nov Session	
Gathering Concludes	
Report Meeting	
'NINGXIA RIBAO' Reports Regional Census Figures (NINGXIA RIBAO, 29 Oct 82) .....	70
Social Sciences Academy Discusses Development (XINHUA, 23 Nov 82) .....	74
Notice Restricts Unauthorized School System Changes (GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN, Jan 82) .....	75
Student Status Terminology Explained (GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN, Jan 82) .....	77
'GUANGMING RIBAO' on Work Toward Intellectuals (Sha Hong; GUANGMING RIBAO, 15 Nov 82) .....	79
Henan Teachers Complain About Unruly Student (Henan Provincial Service, 9 Nov 82) .....	84
Facts Recounted	
Liu Jie Investigates Complaint	
Prefecture Committee Decision	
Shanxi Urges Upgrading Primary School Education (SHANXI RIBAO, 31 Oct 82) .....	87
Congress of Progressives in Education Opens in Guangzhou (Guangdong Provincial Service, 18 Nov 82) .....	89

Jiangsu Housing Construction Scandal Described (XINHUA, 16 Nov 82) .....	90
Henan's Liu Jie Awards Title to Worker Yang Zao (Henan Provincial Service, 11 Nov 82) .....	92
Meeting To Confer Title Henan Radio Praise	
'SHAANXI RIBAO' on Desire To Reform Itself (SHAANXI RIBAO, 31 Oct 82) .....	95
'HEILONGJIANG RIBAO' Article on Social Conduct (Shi Yuman; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 25 Oct 82) .....	97
Wang Daren Speaks at Jilin Discipline Inspection Work Forum (Jilin Provincial Service, 20 Nov 82) .....	99
Heilongjiang Progress in Restructuring Secondary Education Noted (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 19 Nov 82) .....	101
Activities of Guangxi 's Qiao Xiaoguang Reported (Guangxi Regional Service, 6, 7 Nov 82) .....	102
Writes Foreword to Sports Book Attends Opening of Games Speaks at Study Class	
NPC Adopts Cultural Relics Protection Law (XINHUA, 19 Nov 82) .....	104
'SICHUAN RIBAO' Discusses Retirement of Old Cadres (Sichuan Provincial Service, 11 Nov 82) .....	114
'SICHUAN RIBAO' Calls for Intensified Struggle Against Economic Crimes (Sichuan Provincial Service, 10 Nov 82) .....	115
Hainan Meeting Discusses Economic Crime (Hainan Island Service, 18 Nov 82) .....	117
Hainan Conference Reviews Education Issues (Hainan Island Service, 14 Nov 82) .....	118
Guangdong Provincial Forum on Building Spiritual Civilization (Guangdong Provincial Service, 16 Nov 82) .....	119
Tianjin Holds Forum on Private Houses (Tianjin City Service, 9 Nov 82) .....	121
'SHANXI RIBAO' Notes Rural Education Problems (Yi Mu; SHANXI RIBAO, 26 Oct 82) .....	123
Guangdong Regulations for Government Workers (Guangdong Provincial Service, 11 Nov 82) .....	124

Guangdong Circular Issued on Arrangements for Demobilized Soldiers (Guangdong Provincial Service, 15 Nov 82) .....	126
Shaanxi Holds Third Meeting on Combating Economic Crimes (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 16 Nov 82) .....	127
Li Qiming Speaks at Yunnan Party Meeting (Yunnan Provincial Service, 10 Nov 82) .....	128
Ningxia Congress Committee Holds 16th Meeting (NINGXIA RIBAO, 29 Oct 82) .....	130
'RENMIN RIBAO' on Comrade Guo Moruo (Lu Jiaxi, Yan Dongsheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Nov 82) .....	133
Jiangsu's Xu Jiatun Condoles Death of Liu Lieren (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 14 Nov 82) .....	139
Henan Prefecture Sentences Two on Speculation Charges (Henan Provincial Service, 8 Nov 82) .....	140
Heilongjiang Finds Jobs for Unemployed Young People (XINHUA, 13 Nov 82) .....	142
Briefs	
Ghizhou Nationalities Literature Course	143
Shaanxi Deals With Economic Crimes	143
Sichuan Leaders Attend Sports Rally	144
Shaanxi Corrects Work Style Anomalies	144
Veteran's Burial in Xian	144
Sanitation Day in Xian	144
Guangdong Planned Parenthood	145
Guangdong Economic Crime Fighting Groups	145
Northwest Literature, Art Forum	145
Beijing Print Media Meeting	146

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PRESERVATION OF OPEC NATIONAL RESOURCES VIEWED

HK170617 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "The Just Struggle of OPEC To Preserve National Resources"]

[Text] The struggle of OPEC to preserve national oil resources and oppose Western economic exploitation and political oppression marks a significant historic event in the present age.

In the mid-1970's, the world's oil needs grew dramatically. The Western oil companies refused to compromise on a demand by OPEC to readjust oil prices. In October 1973, the fourth Arab-Israel war broke out in the Middle East. Arab countries put forth demands, one after another, on instituting an oil embargo against the Western countries that had supported Israel, with a view to forcing them to change their backing and protection of Israel. Under these circumstances, OPEC decided to raise oil prices on 16 October. The following day, Arab oil-producing countries decided to reduce oil production and to impose an oil embargo against the West. This decision shook the world and caused chaos in the economies of the West, which were based on exploiting low-priced oil.

Since then, Arab oil-producing countries and other member states of OPEC have recovered the power of setting oil prices and deciding on production from the hands of the international oil monopolies, and oil prices quadrupled from 1973 to 1974 after various price readjustments. OPEC, showing the power of solidarity and militancy of the Third World countries, announced that the day had gone forever in which big Western oil companies could do as they pleased in exploiting and marketing resources from oil-production countries at low prices, and thus encouraged the struggle of the Third World raw material producers.

OPEC has existed for 22 years. It emerged from the struggle against exploitation by the Western multinational oil companies, and it has stabilized and grown in the struggle against these big companies.

Before the 1970's, OPEC oil production, transportation and marketing were controlled by the international oil companies. In 1959 and 1960, by threatening to reduce oil production, these companies twice forced oil prices down. This directly

affected the oil revenues on which the oil-producing countries depended. On 9 September 1960, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, which had suffered heavy blows from the international oil monopoly capitalists, held an urgent meeting in Baghdad to deal with the situation. On 14 September, OPEC proclaimed its founding and initiated the prelude of struggle in unity and militancy to preserve national resources. OPEC, as the biggest organization of the raw material producing countries in the Third World, has not only preserved the resources of the oil-producing countries, but has also made important contributions to establishing a new world economic order.

Having gained victory in the "oil price war" and recovered overall control over crude oil, OPEC has the power to undertake global negotiations. In the struggle against the Western countries and the oil monopolies, OPEC has rejected negotiations dealing only with energy exploitation and prices and insisted on holding talks on broad questions such as material, money and funds related to developing countries. The "solemn declaration" issued at the OPEC summit conference in March 1975 stressed its solidarity with other developing countries. It was this very declaration which led to the opening of the Paris international cooperation conference in April 1975. This conference is also known as the north-south dialogue between the 19 developing countries and the 8 main industrialized countries. Owing to the joint efforts made by OPEC and other developing countries from April to May 1974, the United Nations convened its sixth special conference on raw materials and development and called for establishing a new world economic order.

OPEC has promoted south-south cooperation by giving economic aid to the poor developing countries. OPEC member states consider this as their duty. It established the organization's special fund of \$800 million in 1976, which was converted into the OPEC fund for international development with a total amount of \$4 billion in 1980. From 1973 to 1980, it provided developing countries with various aid accounting for 1.35 to 2.59 percent of the GNP of its member states. During the same period, the assistance provided by the organization of economic cooperation and development only made up 0.30 to 0.35 percent of the GNP of its member states; yet, the total GNP of the members of the first organization was less than 7 percent of that of the second.

The Western propaganda machines regarded readjustment of oil prices as "a devil strangling the world economy," as if the present Western economic recession were due to increased oil prices. However, they deliberately did not mention that after the war, the international oil monopolies, in order to plunder the resources of the oil-producing countries, forced oil prices down to half the price of coal. Low-priced oil made Western countries use oil instead of coal and oil became the leading energy source, for the first time in 1965. It is hard to believe that oil is the sole commodity which had hardly experienced any change in price since the early part of this century. In 1900, the price of oil was \$1.20 a barrel and after 30 years, that is, after the big economic depression in the West, it dropped to \$1.19; after Pearl Harbor, it went down again to \$1.14; after the war, it was raised to \$1.20. In the 1950's, the price of oil remained at \$1.50. In 1960, when OPEC was established, the price



was \$1.80. Actually, prior to October 1973, oil revenues of the oil-producing countries had been greatly reduced because of inflation and the constant increase in prices of imported industrial products and food. Western public opinion refused to say anything about this.

Low-priced oil brought prosperity to the economy of the West and created an "oil civilization." At the same time, it made the West wrongly believe that oil would never be exhausted and that it could be wasted willfully. The struggle of OPEC has made the world understand that oil is going to be exhausted and that the West should not unscrupulously waste this natural resource, and the oil-producing countries should establish a complete economic system based on oil revenues [words indistinct] OPEC.

In the past 2 years, this organization has been facing a serious challenge. Since March 1981, important changes have taken place in supply and demand on the world oil market. As a result of the continued economic recession in the West, the measures they have adopted for conserving oil, economizing energy and using alternate energy sources have started to take effect, while some non-OPEC countries have greatly increased oil production as a result there is an average surplus of 400 million barrels of oil daily. Western countries are daily selling 400 million barrels out of the 5 billion barrels in stock, bringing about a sharp fall in price and exerting pressure on OPEC. Taking pleasure in others' misfortune, some Western countries predict that OPEC will come to grief, but their hope has come to nothing. In March this year, OPEC convened its 63d ministerial-level conference and, for the first time, it reached agreement on stabilizing prices by cutting oil production. OPEC has offered effective assistance to Nigeria and Ecuador, frustrating the schemes of Western oil companies that threatened to cut the oil prices of these two countries in order to break the organization. This shows OPEC's strong vitality.

The number of OPEC members has increased from 5 to 13. Their petroleum reserves total 5.5 billion tons, making up 60 percent of the world's proven reserves; their output amounts to 50 percent of total world output. It is a decisive force in the international arena. Despite difficulties that may emerge in its development, the cause which it has been undertaking is a just struggle which enjoys support from all progressive mankind. It will play an even more important role in establishing a new world economic order.

CSO: 4005/174



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### IMPLICATIONS OF INDIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.S.

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 17, 1 Sep 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Ming Zhi [2494 5347]: "Why Indira Gandhi Paid a Visit to America"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's trip to the United States from 27 July to 4 August was her first visit to that country since 1971. For many years India has been relatively estranged from America and has maintained "close relations" with the Soviet Union. Its decision that the prime minister should go to America and hold a summit-level meeting could not but draw the attention of world public opinion. When the visit ended, Indira Gandhi said that on this trip she had gained a "better understanding" with America and that it was "a successful visit." U.S. officials believe that even if agreement was not reached on many issues, "a fairly good foundation was laid for cooperation between the two countries."

For over 10 years, there have been contradictions between India and America, mainly about strategic interests in South Asia, but in many aspects there has also been a mutuality of interests and relations have always been in a state of "being cold but not frozen." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan abruptly changed the balance of power in South Asia, both affecting India's strategic position in South Asia and exposing the weakness of America's strategic development in this region. This situation made India and America both feel the necessity for changing their past relationship with each other.

Improvement of relations with the United States is actually an important link in India's readjustment of its diplomatic pattern. Since the beginning of 1980, after Indira Gandhi had been returned to power by a two-thirds majority, for over 2 years Indian diplomacy has been perplexed by the Afghan problem. Because for many years India has been deeply tied to the Soviet Union with regard to politics, economy, and military equipment, it needs to maintain close relations with the Soviet Union, and thus it sided with the Soviet Union on the Afghanistan issue and, flying its own colors in the Third World, recognized the (Hansanglin) puppet regime. India believed the Soviet Union's promise that it would not occupy Afghanistan for a long period of time, and it limited itself to giving public advice to the Soviet Union. However, with the passage of time, not only did the Soviet Union

pay no heed to India's advice but also its promise proved to be a lie. In another aspect, because it had sided with the Soviet Union, India was isolated internationally and its image in the Third World was particularly affected, and thus India's misgivings about the Soviet Union have grown. India also came to realize that if the Soviet Union were to hang on in Afghanistan for a long time and not clear out, for India it would be just like "putting a fire under a pile of faggots"--a hidden danger. Therefore, increasing its room for maneuver has become India's top priority task. At the summit conference of nonaligned countries which is to be held in September, there will be an urgent need for India to change its "pro-Soviet" image. At the same time, Indira Gandhi is still going to visit the Soviet Union in September, and she had to show her independent position by visiting America, thereby increasing her capital for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Within the country, although there is no party now that threatens the rule of Indira Gandhi's Congress party, there are many domestic troubles. Because its energy crisis has deepened year by year, India's international balance of payments has continued to worsen. For the sixth 5-year plan, which began in 1980, \$166 billion are still needed, and India must speedily borrow these funds or get foreign aid. In addition, there have been disturbances by minority nationalities in northeast India "against outsiders," in the northwest there has emerged a movement among the Sikhs for the setting up of the "State of Khalistan, in the south the tendency toward splittism is spreading, and throughout the country about 300 million people still live below the poverty line. Indira Gandhi's Congress party has handled these difficult problems poorly, and it would be hard to say that this will not affect the number of votes this party gets in the next general election in 1985, and thus Indira Gandhi's plan to groom her eldest son, Rajiv, to succeed her has been affected. Obviously, there is no way to solve these difficult problems by solely relying on Soviet aid. Soviet military and economic aid to India has already approached its limit. With its own economic difficulties, the Soviet Union cannot satisfy India's demands. Internal and external pressures make it necessary for India to change its pro-Soviet image. Therefore, for over a year, in order to readjust its diplomatic pattern, India has taken these steps in succession: it has warmed up its relations with neighboring countries; its leaders have repeatedly visited countries of the Third World; it has actively held the South-South conference to promote economic cooperation between Third World countries; it has taken the initiative to strengthen its ties with the major countries of the Second World, for example by importing French Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft, buying submarines from West Germany, and strengthening trade and technological cooperation with Britain and Japan; it has relaxed restrictions and regulations on foreign capital; etc. At the same time, Indira Gandhi has many times stressed India's nonalignment, indicating that India is "not pro-Soviet, not anti-America, and also not anti-China" and declaring that India's goal is to become a friend of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China. When Reagan was elected to power, Indira Gandhi

sent two congratulatory telegrams to him. In May of this year, Reagan invited her to visit America, and she accepted with pleasure. This was in sharp contrast to the three invitations sent to her by the Soviet Union over a period of over 1 year, which she put off until finally deciding to visit the Soviet Union in September of this year.

Viewed from the U.S. side, since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the contention between America and the Soviet Union in South Asia has become increasingly intense, and U.S. attention to India has increased correspondingly. After Reagan and Indira Gandhi made contact last year at the Cancun conference, America intensified its work on India in order to cause strained relations between New Delhi and Moscow. Another reason that the United States felt it necessary to improve U.S.-Indian relations was that in recent years, its image in the Third World has not been good and its prestige there has been falling daily. This year, the Reagan government's announcement that it was slashing foreign aid drew reproaches from many Third World countries; the Reagan government's support of Britain in the Malvinas Islands conflict also aroused strong dissatisfaction among Latin American countries; and the Reagan government's strategy of conniving with Israel in the Lebanon affair was denounced even more widely by world public opinion. Under these circumstances, the United States would naturally be pleased if it could improve its relations with India, the largest country in South Asia. At the same time, before a U.S.-Soviet summit conference, if India would switch from leaning toward the Soviet Union to a "balanced" policy toward America and the Soviet Union, this would doubtless be favorable in America's talks with the Soviet Union by increasing its bargaining chips.

The key point of this visit by Indira Gandhi to the United States was that she used every occasion and opportunity to make widespread contacts with U.S. leaders and public figures of various circles in which she explained and publicized that India was definitely not pro-Soviet. According to disclosures by the Western press, during the talks, the United States and India, in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, each set forth its views on international questions. With regard to the question of America's supplying arms to Pakistan, although Indira Gandhi had some complaints her tone was warm. America stressed that its aid to Pakistan was not aimed at India. Both sides expressed their demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, but each had its own view on the form of this withdrawal. That Indira Gandhi still defended the Soviet action of invading Afghanistan was obviously done in order to give herself more room for maneuver in her upcoming visit to the Soviet Union. In addition, her visit obtained these specific results; the two sides reached an agreement of the question of nuclear fuel supply; the system of annual meetings between the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and the U.S. State Department was restored; there will be cooperation in the scientific and technological field; and with regard to the question of economic aid, the United States agreed to support the World Bank and other international organizations in not reducing aid to India.

Both India and America expressed satisfaction with this visit. But the basic contradictions between the two sides with regard to their strategic interests in the South Asia region have certainly not been removed, and thus the steps taken by the two countries to improve relations could not be large. For India, in readjusting its foreign policy away from a passive position, this move in the chess game with regard to its relations with the United States, was made in order to continue the dialogue in the future, to develop a "new relationship," and to open the door for expansion of economic ties, and also in order to lay a foundation diplomatically for India's future balance between the big powers. With regard to this, although harboring misgivings and, through its propaganda mouthpiece, warning Indira Gandhi against the Americans' "honey on their lips but murder in their hearts," the Soviet Union has no other alternative, in view of Indira Gandhi's upcoming visit to the Soviet Union, but to continue its work of drawing India over to its side. During her visit to America, Indira Gandhi maintained a cautious attitude toward the Soviet Union. Observers think that although India, in order to strengthen its flexibility in foreign affairs, in the future could lessen its zeal for "close Indian-Soviet relations," for a considerable time it will not revise on a large scale its policy toward the Soviet Union.

9727

CSO: 4005/117



## PARTY AND STATE

### COMMENTARY RECOMMENDS MEASURES FOR BECOMING COMMUNIST

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Commentary by Wu Kebiao [0702 0344 1753]: "Do You Wish To Become a Communist?"]

[Text] Comrade! Do you wish to become a communist? If so, please remember Lenin's precious teaching: "Only by enriching our minds with the total intellectual wealth created by man can we become a communist."

The reason why the great Marx and Engels were able to establish the theory of scientific communism is because they read widely both ancient and contemporary works and dabbled in nearly the entire intellectual realm of man. The reason why our revolutionary teacher Lenin was able successfully to lead the October Revolution and establish the first state of proletarian dictatorship is also inseparable from the fact that he possessed broad knowledge and a profound theoretical foundation. In our country, the reason why Chairman Mao and the other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation were able to unite the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and thereby produce Mao Zedong Thought likewise suggests that that would have been impossible without their broad, profound talent and wisdom which bridge antiquity and our contemporary world.

The knowledge created by man is both the foundation upon which our revolutionary teachers established the theory of communism and the repository in which the confidence of our multitudinous revolutionary warriors, who practice this theory of communism, lies. Liaoning's Zhang Zhixin [1738 1807 2450], when she was in prison and facing persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, refused to submit even up to the moment of her death. She indicated: "My views are not going to be changed!" If she had been without any literary cultivation and shallow in her knowledge, could she have shown such firm communist conviction? Why could Lu Lanxiu [7120 5695 4423], the original Suzhou Library deputy director, write in the early days of the "Cultural Revolution" more than 140,000 characters which theoretically criticized the "Cultural Revolution" and denounced the criminal deeds of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques? It was precisely because she had long systematically studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Have you heard Comrade Li Yanjie's [2621 3601 2638] report? Why was he able to describe the ideal, ideology, morality, and sentiments of communism in such a vivid and moving way? An important point is that his thinking dwelled in his knowledge. "Knowledge is power." "Knowledge is the candle that guides life to the land of light and reality." Li Yanjie's report trod through the rich knowledge of literature, historiography, pedagogics, psychology, ethics and esthetics, and hence "plucked" the harp strings of youths' minds.

If we young people wish to forge ourselves into communists, then mastering scientific knowledge is quite necessary.

9255

CSO: 4005/112



## PARTY AND STATE

### ARTICLE DISCUSSES PRACTICE OF COMMUNISM

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Xu Zhihua [1776 1807 5478] and Chen Hui [7115 1920]: "Communism Is Encountered Everywhere"]

[Text] When some of our young friends talk about communism they either shake their heads or remain silent. It is as if they are unable to avoid feeling that it is "empty."

Actually what is "empty" about communism?

Comrade Zhao Chun'e [6392 2504 1230] has refined a maxim for us with her brilliant imagery: Communism is not vague; communism is at one's post. Comrade Lang Ping [6745 1627] said at the branch party conference for the official initiation of party members: "I feel that the realization of communism is both distant and near because to realize the communist cause we must proceed from our own undertaking. The zenith of communism depends on each communist party member and citizen doing their bit to help build it."

We recently carried out an investigation in the countryside of Jiangdu County and found the broad masses of CYL members and young people there building socialist spiritual civilization by forming "Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought study groups" and "agricultural science and technology study groups." Also there appeared "learn from Lei Feng groups," "warmth-giving groups" and "service-for-you teams." These energetic young people gather in political and cultural evening schools after sweating and working in crisscross foot-paths between fields. They appear in the homes of the lonesome and elderly... and throughout the county there have emerged large numbers of new people and new things with ardent love for the collective, arduous struggle, assiduous study and pleasure to help others. Are these new people and new things not shining with the brilliance of communist ideology, morality and values? Indeed, such "petty things" as attending political and agricultural classes for commune members, fetching water and firewood for households that enjoy the five guarantees, tilling responsibility fields for members of revolutionary and army martyrs' families, and repairing bridges and roads for villages seem to be insignificant compared to handing over to the state 100 taels of gold, extra-large gemstones or 100,000 yuan in inheritance. Nor are they worth mentioning compared to the heroic fighters who defended the Faka and Koulin

Mountains, the skilled female volleyball players who gained honor for the country or the outstanding feat of flight crew member Yang Jihai [799 4949 3189] who had a life-and-death struggle with airline hijackers. Nevertheless, no one can deny that they are not also a part of the true and lively communist thinking and practice. The construction of an apartment building requires such structural materials and reinforcing bars, cement and timber as well as supplementary materials like sand and gravel. Are the deeds of these rural youths not little bits of help to build the high rise of communism?

Some people feel communism to be "empty," we fear, precisely because they do not sufficiently keep the "public" in mind, and perhaps this has to do with their "talking idly about principles" without a personal involvement in practice. We would not feel communism "empty" if we only strive to practice it. In real life, all around us, in everyday's newspapers, radio broadcast and television, we feel that communism is encountered everywhere.

9586

CSO: 4005/114

## PARTY AND STATE

### APPROPRIATE LIFESTYLE FOR PARTY MEMBERS STRESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Gen Lu [27044389]: "Party Organization and Party Members Must Confine Their Activities Within the Constitution and the Law"]

[Text] History is a most persuasive textbook, and a mirror that compels people to come to their senses. When people undertake to sum up their historical lessons, they often deeply ponder the question: why was the "cultural revolution" which brought such serious calamities to the people so easily started and promoted but so hard to prevent and stop? Many reasons can be cited but one important reason is that we have failed to institutionalize and legalize intra-party democracy and the democracy of the political life of our state, or, "although some laws are formulated, there has been a lack of authority to implement them." Having absorbed this painful lesson, the new Party Constitution passed by the 12th Congress thus clearly prescribes: "The party must carry out its activities within the confines of the Constitution and the laws." On this, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report: this stipulation is a important principle; from the central to the basic level, no activities of party organizations and party members may run counter to the Constitution and the laws.

Some comrades, however, have doubts about this. They say, our state is led by the Communist Party; the Draft of the Revised Constitution also reaffirms adherence to the four basic principles as the guiding ideology of our Constitution, and of those four principles the most important one is adherence to party leadership and the socialist path. This being so, why should we emphasize that the party must also take the Constitution as the basic norm of its activities, is also subject to the constraint of the Constitution and the laws is this not a case of self-contradiction? We believe that this is a misunderstanding there is no contradiction whatsoever.

First of all, adherence to party leadership and guarding the sanctity of the Constitution, respect for the supreme authority of the Constitution are entirely consistent with each other. Indeed, the role of party leadership and the functions of our state organs must be clearly distinguished. Comrade Stalin once said: "The party is the core of political power. But it is not, and cannot be, the same as state power." The Draft of the Revised Constitution prescribes all power belongs to the people; the organs by which the people exercise their power over the state are the people's congresses the organ of supreme state

power is the National People's Congress. The Constitutions and laws formulated by the National People's Congress are the legalization and codification of the party's line, principles and policies and establish the party program in the form of the fundamental law of our state, becoming the will of the state and the fundamental policies of the state; they therefore possess the supreme legal force, that is, they constitute the coercion and constraint exercised by the state. This way, the Constitution and the laws naturally become the norm of the party's activities. Adherence to party leadership and necessary maintenance of the dignity of the Constitution and the laws, and acceptance of the constraint of the Constitution and the laws and assurance of their implementation are all consistent with one another not to mention the fact that, when the authoritative nature of the Constitution is strengthened and the authoritative nature of the organs of our state power is strengthened, that also implies a strengthening of the role of our party leadership. The two are by no means contradictory.

Second, our party is a part of the people; party members and the masses are politically equal. Our party members and cadres are the people's public servants and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. While asking the masses to obey the Constitution and the laws, our party organizations and party members should of course take the lead to show such obedience and not make an exception of themselves. Marx said: "The liberation struggle of the working class is not to win class privileges and monopolist rights but to win equal rights and duties and eliminate any class rule." Hence, the view that party leadership means being above the Constitution and the laws and that the activities of party organizations and party members may not be subjected to the constraint of the Constitution and the laws is wrong and harmful. The failures resulting from, and the punishment incurred by, our past practices of not making any distinction between the party and the government, of substituting the government with the party, and of replacing the law with our words are enough; we can no longer follow the same old disastrous road.

9255

CSO: 4005/115

## PARTY AND STATE

### ARTICLE DISCUSSES PURSUIT OF IDEAL COMMUNIST PERSONALITY

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Guo Guangyin [6753 1684 6892]: "A Humble Discussion of the Ideal Communist Personality"]

[Text] In any discussion of a philosophy of life, people are bound to touch upon the question of an ideal personality. This so-called ideal personality is also called in ethics the moral ideal; it is the highest norm for human behavior in a given society of given class; and this norm is in turn a concentration and summation of given moral principles and moral criteria. Because of such concentration and summation, it is often reflected in the lofty moral qualities of the ideal personalities of a given society or given class. Hence, people also take this kind of model in morality as an ideal personality.

An ideal personality is the product of given historical conditions and social relationships; it takes shape on the basis of given historical conditions and social relationships and also evolves along with them. The ideal personality under communism has taken shape in the qualities and learning of the outstanding persons under conditions of capitalism and is going to continue to develop under conditions of socialism and communism. The economic status and practice in revolutionary struggle on the part of the proletariat, the theory of scientific communism, and the production relations of socialism, together, have produced the ideal personality in their own service. The ideal personality under communism consists of rich components. The moral principles and criteria of communism are its concrete manifestation. It requires a given person to dedicate himself wholeheartedly and unswervingly to serving the people and to the cause of communism. It blends together collectivism, patriotism, internationalism and the communist labor attitude, as well as love of science. It also has special requirements in the great fundamentals of life--professional life, marriage and family life, and social, public life--and the most fundamental and general criteria among these are that one should at any time and on any question be able to give priority to the interests of society and the people as a whole and blend his individual interests with collective interests. It recognizes people's legitimate individual interests; it also requires people to be concerned with things in advance of the rest of the world, and enjoy life only after the rest of the world does. And, when collective interests require them to sacrifice their own individual interests or even their very lives, they are still able to think nothing of themselves and do their best to benefit others and thereby realize to the maximum their own social worth.



In our real life, once someone mentions the ideal personality under communism, people would immediately feel that this is "false, boastful, and empty" preaching: if someone should follow the requirements of such an ideal personality in his conduct, people would think that he is "pretending" or "stupid" or "ridiculously naive." This kind of viewpoint does not hold water. A communist ideal personality rises from the basis of mass practice and matures and develops incessantly in sustained undertakings of revolution and construction. As the supreme moral norm and a fairly perfect moral model, it is a reflection of the requirement of the collective interests and long-term interests of society as a whole and a product of people's conscious perception of their social relationships and course of historical progress, and hence it also comes from reality. In our real life, there exist indeed many advanced, model personalities; they are the incarnation of the ideal personality. In the persons of the older generation of our proletarian revolutionaries, in countless revolutionary martyrs, in the outstanding exemplary persons of Bethune, Liu Hulan [0491 5170 5695], Zhao Yiman [6392 0001 2582], Dong Cumui [5516 1317 3834], Huang Jiguang [7806 4949 0342], Lei Feng [7191 6912], Wang Jie [3769 2638], Ouyang Hai [2962 7122 3189], Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389], Zhang Zhixin [1728 1897 2450], etc., is reflected from different angles such brilliance of life, and on different sidelines is emanated the quintessence of such noble conduct and noble personality. From this, we can see that an ideal personality is not something unreachable, nor anything visible but inaccessible to us.

Naturally, it is not very easy to attain the ideal personality under communism. The formation of an ideal personality must be the result of the requirements posted by the objective progress of social development and the conscious perception and self-endeavor to outstanding personalities. The fostering of such an ideal personality requires both the assistance of objective social conditions and of the collectives, and depends on an individual's social practice and self-cultivation. Philosophers of antiquity long discussed the question of "whether a man can become a sage, and how to become a sage." We do not believe there is any omnipresent and omnipotent sage, but we must consciously foster our ideal communist personality. Mencius' statement that "Everybody can become a Yao or a Shun" is rational. So long as we can continue to train ourselves in a striving, conscientious manner, make strict demands upon ourselves in every ordinary little thing, "do not refrain from doing a good because it seems too small, and do not seek to do an evil because it seems so small," then it would be possible for us to gradually foster and forge our own fine qualities and become a new person embodying the ideal communist personality.

It is very important to establish an ideal communist personality. So long as one lives in this world, anybody inevitably encounters the question of how to conduct oneself and is bound to come up with one's own criteria. In fact, people are always molding themselves by their actual conduct; the difference lies only in that there are those who do so consciously and those who do so blindly, and there are those who do so correctly and those erroneously. The ideal communist personality can inspire people, educate and prompt them; just as a person who walks in the desert requires milestones; promenading along the road of life also requires an ideal personality to serve as our example.



An outstanding figure can influence one's whole life. Generally speaking, the growth of moral models is often closely related to their long effort to learn from an ideal model, and abandoning the correct pursuit of an ideal personality is likewise one of the important reasons why one becomes negative, downtrodden, degenerate, or even embarking on a criminal path. When our great leader Comrade Mao Zedong was studying at the First Teachers College in Hunan, he already sought on his own to "set up an ideal, in order to match it from now on in my every word and deed," and this ideal consists of no other than the personality criteria which he promoted in terms of "taking the world as one's own responsibility" and "sacrificing one's own interests to benefit society," which laid the firm foundation of his eventual philosophy of life and great revolutionary practice in terms of "reforming China and the world." Let all of us learn from his example and endeavor to carve the figure of our own personality in the manner of the ideal communist personality.

9255

CSO: 4005/110

## PARTY AND STATE

### NEW OUTLOOK OF MODERNIZATION EFFORT COMMENDED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Commentary by Li Tian [0500 3944]: "A Brand New 'Chess Game'"]

[Text] Once the Chinese chess, with only 32 chessmen, is turned over to a couple of masters, these chessmen somehow suddenly begin to fight along either side of their border like soldiers with their horses rushing back and forth in real battle, thereby shaking people in their souls. In the contest hall and beside the recreational table, there have been many masterful players since antiquity pondering diligently the refinement of their art, thinking of opening up new means of expression beyond the chess manual so as to make some startling moves to win the game and enhance their victories.

As I read press releases on the 12th party congress, I was pleased to learn that Comrade Hu Yaobang has declared the magnificent goals of our economic construction as aiming at quadrupling our industrial and agricultural output within 20 years so as to have the people's material and cultural living standards reach a well-to-do level. I feel that this can indeed be compared to a brand new "chess game" in the construction of our four modernizations.

"For the rise and fall of the state, every single individual is responsible." As sons and daughters of the motherland, we must, like the chessmen on the chessboard, all contribute our share of the strength exerted in the playing.

While the chessmen are the same in shape, they each possess different characteristics. "The 'horse' walks diagonally; the 'elephant' flies across the field; the 'cannon' fires over an obstacle"; and "once a 'soldier' crosses the river, it must forever move forward...." Their roles are different and they move according to different modes. But one thing they have in common, and that is to obey the overall strategic ideology. This implies to people: various localities and various departments must have an idea about the whole situation by looking at "the whole country like a chessboard," and every individual should also follow suit. Like Zhao Chun'e [6392 2504 1230], whatever the motherland wants her to do, and however she wants her to do it, she always does her very best and endeavors to do it well. This kind of thinking needs to be greatly developed.

To a leader of a unit or a department, this chessboard thinking is of even more profound significance. For instance, agriculture is the foundation, energy is the activating power, science and technology relate to the improvement of our labor productivity, educational enterprises shoulder the heavy tasks of training and distributing talents.... comrades on these fronts must of course endeavor to make their contributions, but other departments must also give them energetic support—including yielding the right of way when necessary funds must be concentrated on construction at key points. This requires people to recognize the harm of departmentalism, to give scope to such chessboard thinking, to coordinate with each other, and thereby win victory for "the whole game."

Adhering to such chessboard thinking benefits the units of key-point construction in their effort to secure better economic results. Well-drilling team No 1202 of the Daqing oilfields, in the course of its effort to join the battle of developing the Daqing oilfields, succeeded in repeatedly bettering the records of first-rate Soviet and American well-drilling team. This was inseparable from the support given by all around. As for the losses caused by departmentalism, certain units have also produced painful lessons; they need not be dwelt upon here. On the basis of summing up our experiences, and under the inspiration of the brilliant achievements scored since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, let us conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th congress in order to realize the magnificent goals posted by the party Central Committee! This brand new "chess game" is bound to win exciting victories!

9225

CSO: 4005/112

## PARTY AND STATE

### INSPIRATION OF PARTY CONGRESS HAILED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Commentary by Sun Jiazheng [1327 1367 2973], secretary of the Provincial YCL Committee: "Party Encourages Us To March Forward"]

[Text] At a time when the 12th party congress is being triumphantly convened, I feel deeply as a young worker that the party is the source of confidence and strength for the younger generation.

The 10 years of turmoil have brought to the motherland heavy calamities and also left the younger generation with deep scars. At one time, some became silent, some became puzzled, and some even went astray...the problem of youth and children became one of the salient problems which concerned the entire society. But, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our party, with extreme courage and extraordinary decisiveness, succeeded in correcting the leftist mistakes during and prior to the "Cultural Revolution," maintaining the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought and the historical status of Comrade Mao Zedong himself, establishing anew our Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line, thereby shifting decisively and in a timely manner the focus of work of the whole party to the construction of our socialist modernization centered on economic construction. A political situation of stability and unity and vividness and flexibility has already taken shape; the national economy has been recovering and developing amidst readjustment. Our country is steadily embarking upon the path of revival. All this has had a great and profound impact on our younger generation. It was the party which lighted up anew the fire of idealism in the mind of the whole younger generation and put the wind to the sail of youths as they strived forward. From the steady development of the national economy, they have seen the future of the motherland; from the reforms through which the party promoted what is beneficial and abolished what is harmful, they have enhanced their confidence in the four modernizations; and they thereby cockily launched themselves into the current of the four modernizations and became a vigorous contingent of reinforcement. Under the education of the party, a generation of new people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline is rapidly growing up.

The 12th party congress has put before the people of the whole country new, magnificent goals. We deeply feel the weight of the heavy tasks on our

shoulders, but we also know clearly that there will be all kinds of difficulties and obstacles on our way to a bright future. But we are full of confidence about sure victory in the future. The great, glorious, correct party is the source of confidence and strength for the younger generation. Let us strive heroically in the struggle to bring about an overall new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization and advance at the forefront of our times.

9255

CSO: 4005/112

## PARTY AND STATE

### YOUTH URGED TO STUDY THEORY, PURSUE TRUTH

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Commentary by Miao Runsheng [4924 3387 3932]: "Who Says Youths Are Indifferent to Theory?"]

[Text] When speaking of youths, some comrades often shake their heads with a sigh or even reproach youths for maintaining an indifferent attitude toward Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and lacking proper beliefs. I take exception to this. Because these comrades have neither carried out any relevant analysis of the historical causes giving rise to such phenomena in the manner of seeking truth from facts, nor conducted any penetrating, careful investigation and study of the current situation which has already undergone changes.

Belief in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought does not come about in the abstract; it can only be rooted in the soil of firm practice. Only by perceiving the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, understanding that correct theories are the compass guiding our action, and feeling keenly that without mastering revolutionary theories we would be unable to build the two civilizations, nor realize the four modernizations, can one really believe in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. During the preceding period, many youths had little fundamental common knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; this was indeed a fact. But can we blame it completely on them? In the case of those young people of 30 or so years of age today, they were not part of the fairly systematic theoretical study our party had organized in the 1950's; on the contrary, they spent their student days almost entirely in the 10 years of turmoil. At that time, what "theories" did they have contact with? That nonsense distorted and dissected by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Because they never had contact with real Marxism and had no genuine theoretical background, of course it was easy for them to be cheated by sham Marxism. They once enthusiastically believed in that kind of nonsense and earnestly subscribed to it. But history eventually relentlessly smashed that false merchandise! Hence, they became confused and wavering! They began to experience untoward pains in their minds. Why should we not seek to comfort them and pacify the wounds sustained by their souls but, instead, endlessly blame them?



To say that today's youths exhibit an indifference toward Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought represents an estimation lacking supportive investigation and study and in ill accord with the actual situation. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee fully affirmed the discussion concerning "practice as the criterion for testing truth" and realized the return to order from disorder; many major questions became clarified. This made it possible for our youths to see for the first time true Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. And once they became acquainted with the genuine contents of those revolutionary theories, they immediately began to pursue them. According to press reports, a fever for theoretical study has risen among Shanghai's youths. Since the latter half of last year, around the time the Shanghai Libraries Philosophical Study Association and the Jiangwan-Wujiaochang Youths' Philosophical Self-Study Group were established, there was a surge forward in the 14 districts and bureaus such as Yangpu District, and in the communications and transportation bureau alone 137 youths' spare time theoretical groups in fields like philosophy, politics and economics, with 1,880 youths participating. Actually, how can it be said that a theoretical fever among youths is limited only to those in Shanghai? It has been everywhere! This is, alone, the main current of today's youths. After painful reflections, they are marching forward toward truth!

Of course, I also do not deny that a part of today's youths show no interest in theories. But blaming them is no solution. Changing an indifferent attitude toward theories into a feverish one takes preparation. For instance, if there is a pot of cold water and we wish to boil it, then we must gradually add heat. Why should we refrain from doing precisely some such "heat-adding" work? For example, let us lecture them on the history of our people's struggle during the past 100 years, on the history of the founding of our state during the past 30-odd years; let us dispense to them the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought...let them gradually feel the heat in their hearts, and let us guide them step-by-step to embark upon the path of pursuing truth.

9255

CSO: 4005/110

## PARTY AND STATE

### ALL ORGANIZATIONS URGED TO STUDY 12TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

#### Regiment of Nanjing Area

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Dou Wang [4535 5345], Zhi Ming [1807 2494], and You Lian [1429 1670]: "Political Instructors of a Red Army Regiment in Nanjing Are Studying the Documents of the 12th Party Congress: Steadfastly Follow the Forward Course Laid Out by the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The good news of the triumphant convocation of the 12th Party Congress heartened the political instructors of one Red Army regiment in Nanjing. For the last few days the political instructors have been studying the main points of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's [6772 1420 1627] opening address and the report of Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721], decisively carrying on the glorious revolutionary tradition and following the liberalizing course of the 12th Party Congress to gain new victories.

"Obeying the party's orders and implementing the party line our regiment shall develop and grow strong," the regimental commander Wang Yonghuai [3769 3057 2037] said looking at the unit's past course. In 1927, after the Red Army regiment was formed during the "Autumn Harvest Uprising" and led by Comrade Mao Zedong [3029 3419 2639]. Under the party's guidance, struggled with the landlords, attacked the local tyrants and gained successive victories. But during the Long March, Zhang Guotao [1728 0948 3614] opposed the correct line of the party and without authorization ordered the Red Everywhere Army, of which this regiment was a part, to go south where it was encircled by the reactionary faction of the Kuomintang, only one-third of the regiment survived. After Zhang Guotai's scheme was crushed by the party center, the whole regiment victoriously reached northern Shaanxi. Under the correct leadership of the party the regiment fought continuously in many places, repeatedly distinguishing itself in combat, receiving over 100 individual and units citations that said such as "a model party branch," "merit for escorting Zhu De," and "forced a crossing of the Yangtze to attack a fort." Recalling the regiment's history and studying its tradition, everyone doubly felt the far-reaching meaning of the 12th Party Congress. The comrades said that the 12th Party Congress using the system of communist thought to correctly analyze and unify the party's

magnificent purpose and its combat duties in the new historical period, enabling our party to use the new situation and our strengthened combat power to lead the various peoples of the nation to struggle to comprehensively initiate socialist modernization and reconstruction!

In their study, the political instructors used symposiums and lectures to freely discuss the new accomplishments of the regiment in each type of work since the 3rd Plenary Session of the Central Committee. The political commissar Zao Hairu [2580 3189 1172] said: "Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the Central Committee, people who understand unit construction have increased, and the eighty plus cadres who have graduated from the military academy have been an effective core for each type of work. Military training has been beneficial, in the last 3 years the regiment has produced over 800 top marksmen and gunners. The "dual preconditions" movement begun this year strongly promoted socialist spiritual civilization. The officers and soldiers of the 3rd Company also listed the company's ten major changes for this year, illustrating the Central Committee's emphasis on socialist spiritual civilization and its emphasis on the importance of patriotic and communist education. They said: "The 12th Party Congress completely affirms the party's line, guidance, and policy since the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee and has pointed out to us the forward course. It is only necessary for us to carry out unwaveringly the line of the 12th Party Congress and to propagate the straight-ahead revolutionary spirit bravely followed by the older revolutionaries unit construction certainly then will make even greater strides.

#### Jiangsu Committee Issues Notice

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Party Committee Issues a Circular on Studying and Propagandizing the Documents of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party yesterday issued a "Circular on Seriously Studying and Propagandizing the Documents of the 12th Party Congress."

The circular said that the 12th All China Party Congress was the most important conference in the party since the 7th Party Congress and possesses a great historical meaning with which to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future. Now the important documents of the congress are all being successively published and the central Propaganda Department is also compiling and printing propaganda abstracts. The political commissars at each level must, in accordance with the spirit of the circulars prepared by the central Propaganda Department in regard to studying and propagandizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress, use Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a general ideological guide and Comrade Hu Yaobang's opening address as a general ideological guide and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new party constitution as the essential content for study. They should pay close attention to the study and propagandizing of the documents of the 12th Party Congress and should conscientiously and thoroughly implement them. In organizations above the county level two or three half-days should be set

aside every week to organize party members and cadre in earnest study and discussion. The party schools in each place should use the documents of the 12th Party Congress as their most important subject matter and devote time to develop a program of study built around them. Each basic unit, aside from the organized study of the 12th Party Congress documents by party members, Communist Youth League members, and cadres, should also consult the propaganda abstracts published by the central Propaganda Department and propagandize among the masses. The press, radio, and television should broadly disseminate the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. What is required is to, through study and propaganda, to mobilize further and inspire the party members, cadre, and masses on all battle lines to exert their efforts to improve current work and production in order to act practically to implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress.

#### Xiejiao Commune 'Red-Banner Militia' Regiment

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Huang Yuchong [7806 5940 0394] and Zhang Jian [1728 0256]: "The 'Red Banner Militia' of Jiaoxie Earnestly Studies and Propagandizes the Documents of the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The "Red Banner Militia" of Jiaoxie [2438 6037] Commune in Haiyan County under the leadership of the party committee has actively organized its militiamen in the study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress and has resolved to make new contributions to usher in a new era of agricultural development.

After the publication of the 12th Party Congress documents, the "Red Banner Militia" utilized every forum to organize the militiamen's study. They took the primary militia as a core and the political classes as a battle position, earnestly explaining and publicizing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report so that every primary militiaman understands the essential points of these documents. The commune's party committee and People's Militia Department also organized the militia political cadre of each battalion for prior study and made it their responsibility to organize the militiamen in discussion groups. Three to five men per battalion, before the kick-off meeting, read the reports, united the households in study, and used broadcasting, blackboard newspapers, and artistic propaganda teams to explain and publicize the spirit of the 12th Party Congress.

When the "Red Banner Militia" organized for the study and discussion of the general tasks of the new era put forward by the 12th Party Congress, they emphasized integrating practice, leading everyone to review the great changes in their own commune's agricultural production since the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee, which strengthened the militiamen's confidence in realizing its grand purpose. Comparing the 5 years between 1981 and 1977 in the Jiaoxie Commune, total average annual grain production increased 10.6 percent, ginned cotton increased 59.8 percent, and the commune members average distribution doubled. The militiamen said: Since the 3rd Plenum we have made great strides each year. Hereafter led by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress we need only to implement resolutely its policies and immerse ourselves in work, then its objectives can be attained.



Since the 3rd Plenum, the work of the Jiaoxie militia has developed. Militia organization has been rectified, strengthening the militia's combat power and bringing its shock power into play in production. The rank and file have taken the lead in implementing party policy and positively advancing and preserving the system of responsibility in production, in putting into practice scientific cultivation, and they have bravely taken on the difficult task of emergency battles against disasters. During the night of 25 July of this year, in order to strengthen a sea wall against huge waves, the commune issued a single broadcast command, the platoon commanders quickly lead the 140-man unit to the sea wall, later they were joined by a 2,300-man contingent of militiamen. They piled up earth in a shock action completing the task of strengthening the sea wall for which they were praised by the leading comrade of the county committee. The militiamen remembering this battle all felt the importance of supporting the principle uniting labor and military duties with labor being primary. It is entirely possible that one could distinguish himself in carrying out this great objective. At present, the whole militia is on one hand earnestly studying and propagandizing the documents of the 12th Party Congress and on the other hand is carrying out the autumn planting program and collecting the base manure for that planting, placing above all else the struggle to double their production level next year.

9504

CSO: 4005/113



## PARTY AND STATE

### STUDY OF 12TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS STRESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Commentary: "Use Communist Ideology To Guide Our Study"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has raised the banners of communism high, deliberated and approved Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, the new party constitution and other important documents, used the ideological system of communism to answer key questions of the new period of socialist construction, and further pointed out the direction for the socialist stage of the communist movement. At present, the question concerned by everyone is how to learn and understand the spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents and struggle to initiate a new and comprehensive situation for modern socialist construction!

In order to implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, we must first study its documents and gain a profound understanding of its spiritual essence. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "opening speech" gave a broad description of the historical role of the 12th Party Congress and the tasks it put forward. Everyone must use the "opening speech" as the overall guiding ideology in studying the 12th Party Congress documents and earnestly implementing them.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the loyal representative of the interests of the people of China's nationalities and the leading nucleus of China's socialist cause. The party's ultimate goal is to realize the social system of communism. Therefore its words and deeds can only be carried out under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, that is, under the guidance of the ideological system of communism. The general program of the new party constitution explicitly points out: "The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as its guide to action." "Applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism, Marx and Engels analyzed the laws of development of capitalist society and founded the theory of scientific socialism. According to this theory, with the victory of the proletariat in its revolutionary struggle, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is inevitably replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat, and capitalist society is inevitably transformed into socialist society in which the means of production are publicly owned, exploitation is abolished and the principle 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his work' is applied; with tremendous growth

of the productive forces and tremendous progress in the ideological, political and cultural fields, socialist society ultimately and inevitably advances into communist society in which the principle 'from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs' is applied. Early in the 20th century, Lenin pointed out that capitalism had developed to the stage of imperialism, that the liberation struggle of the proletariat was bound to unite with that of the oppressed nations of the world, and that it was possible for socialist revolution to win victory first in countries that were the weak links of imperialist rule. The course of world history during the past half century and more, and especially the establishment and development of the socialist system in a number of countries, has borne out the correctness of the theory of scientific socialism." The 12th Party Congress documents are the basic principles of the ideological system, that is, dialectical materialism, historical materialism, scientific socialism and Marxist political economy, used by our party to sum up comprehensively its historical experience particularly the fresh experience since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Congress, to analyze the actual conditions in the present stage of our country and to answer key questions of the new period of socialist construction thereby putting forth our party's strategic goals, principles and policies to the end of this century. Therefore, if we want to gain a profound understanding of its spiritual essence in studying the 12th Party Congress documents we must be guided by the ideological system of communism.

In using the ideological system of communism to guide our study and to understand the spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents we also must not forget the ultimate goal of communist society. The lines, principles and policies formulated for each stage by our party must be based on the social realities of each stage and must also represent the ultimate goal of the communist movement, namely, to realize communist society as the highest ideal. The ultimate goal of the communist movement guided by communist ideology is to realize communist society in the whole world. If the communist movement deviates from this ultimate goal it will inevitably lose its greater objective and the significance of the movement itself. The strategic goals to the end of this century put forward by the 12th Party Congress are meant to realize gradually the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, and build ours into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. They are meant to create conditions for the ultimate ideal of realizing communist society. In our study of the 12th Party Congress documents we cannot gain a profound understanding of the spiritual essence if we do so only from the overall demand of comprehensively initiating the new situation for modern socialist construction without understanding that this also creates conditions for the ultimate goal of realizing communist society. Of course, to understand the spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents from the ultimate goal of realizing communist society we should not confuse the policies of an advanced stage of communist society with those of a rudimentary stage of communist society or socialist society. It would be wrong to confuse them.

The 12th Party Congress documents were brought about under the guidance of the ideological system of communism. We must use communist ideology to guide our study of the 12th Party Congress documents. On the other hand, our study of

the documents is also a highly active and profound communist ideological education for each of us. If we earnestly read the documents we are bound to feel that every part of them shines with the brilliance of communist ideology. In studying the 12th Party Congress documents we must gain a profound understanding of its spiritual essence. We must understand the party's overall tasks in the present stage, and from the documents we must learn the views of the proletariat, the viewpoint of materialism and the dialectical method to transform our world view so that we may transform the objective world and our subjective world under the guidance of communist ideology. The study of the 12th Party Congress documents is a long-term task. In the course of becoming involved in this study, let us use communist ideology to arm our mind.

9586

CSO: 4005/114

## PARTY AND STATE

### ZHEJIANG CPC OFFICIAL ATTENDS CADRE POLICY MEETING

OW190519 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] In compliance with the requirements of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee and to basically conclude before the end of the year the work of redressing frameups and wrong cases of the "Cultural Revolution" and of implementing the cadre policy, the organizational department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently held a discussion meeting on the implementation of the cadre policy.

The provincial CPC committee attached great importance to the meeting. Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out: "There are still unsolved problems in the implementation of the cadre policy. It is necessary to thoroughly study these problems and strive to conclude the task before the end of the year." Prior to the meeting, Zhang Jingtang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, heard a report on the current situation and made suggestions on how to make the meeting a success. Zhang Jingtang also spoke at the meeting.

After unifying everyone's thinking and understanding, the meeting emphatically pointed out that party committees at all levels must meet the party Central Committee's requirement to "resolutely, thoroughly, cleanly and completely dispose of and solve all frameups and wrong cases" and do a good job in implementing the cadre policy. The emphasis of the work before the end of the year should be on "reviewing" cases of the "Cultural Revolution." The meeting maintained that the work should basically be completed by the end of the year and called on everyone to solve several problems concerning their thinking, understanding and practice:

1. Understand the importance and urgency of implementing the cadre policy and regard the task as a guideline of the 12th CPC Congress;
2. Continue to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas and seriously implement the principle of "do not bother with minor faults but be lenient toward offenders";

3. Adopt scientific methods of work, be good at taking the mass line, carry out thorough investigations and study, take effective measures based on the actual situation and solve some "long-standing, big and difficult problems"; and

4. Effectively strengthen the party committee's leadership over the implementation of the cadre policy.

Party committees at all levels must include the task as an important work in their daily agenda, work out overall plans and ensure that enough people and time are assigned to the task. Comrades attending the discussion meeting unanimously pledged that they would surely comply with the requirements of the party Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee and basically conclude the job of implementing the cadre policy before the end of the year.

CSO: 4005/176



## PARTY AND STATE

### ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW132002 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 17th meeting in Hangzhou from 11 to 13 November. Comrade Wang Fang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting listened to a report made by the inspection group of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the educational spendings of Shaoxing Municipality, Zhuji County and Huangyan County; a report by the inspection group on the construction of several major projects in Ningbo and Taizhou prefectures; and a report by the provincial education department on the spending of the general educational funds in Zhejiang.

The committee members expressed satisfaction over the construction of several major projects in Zhejiang and lively discussed the question concerning educational spending.

They said: With the attention of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Zhejiang has increased its general educational funds year by year since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the past 6 years, the funds have increased by 74.8 percent.

They pointed out: There exists a very serious situation of misspending educational funds and diverting them to other uses without authorization. Some persons even divert the educational funds in violation of law and discipline.

The committee members sternly criticized the unhealthy tendencies and the law violations. The meeting called on the provincial education department to conduct a province-wide inspection of educational spending.

At the meeting, Comrade Wang Fang spoke on Zhejiang's industrial and agricultural production, efforts to stop grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere and the organizational reform.

CSO: 4005/176

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI CPC OFFICIAL VIEWS PARTY CONSOLIDATION

OW211248 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made some observations on the question of party consolidation in a recent press interview, according to issue No 22 of the semimonthly ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], which was published today in Shanghai.

Noting the decision of the party Central Committee concerning an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of 3 years from the latter half of 1983, Hu Lijiao said this decision enjoys wide support in the party and among the people. It represents a response to the ardent expectations that have been held for a long time by the people. Some nonparty personages have expressed their hope that the planned party consolidation will not be a perfunctory and superficial effort, that it will not be carried out in such a way that everyone will worry for himself and that it will not follow the same disastrous road of the antiright rectification campaign of 1957. This is a pertinent opinion.

Comrade Hu Yaobang noted in his speech at the 1st session of the 12th CPC Central Committee that we have gained both positive experience and negative lessons in our history of party consolidation. We must make painstaking and meticulous efforts to prepare for, guide and organize the party consolidation to be started next year. For this purpose, the party Central Committee has already made some arrangements. Beginning this winter and next spring, party consolidation will be carried out on a trial basis in selected units at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. On the basis of this trial party consolidation in selected units, a document on improved party consolidation in selected units, a document on improved party consolidation will be drafted. Then an all-round party consolidation will begin. We in Shanghai have also decided on the units to be selected for trial party consolidation. Therefore, we believe we definitely will carry forward the historical experience of successes, avoid repeating past mistakes during the coming campaign and consolidate the party well.

Hu Lijiao noted that there are two tendencies concerning the question of party consolidation that deserve our attention. One is lack of confidence. The other is impatience for quick results. With regard to lack of confidence, as I have mentioned earlier, it calls for work efforts on our part. It is also necessary to do work among those comrades who are impatient for quick results.

Hu Lijiao emphatically pointed out that it is of primary importance at present to pay attention to studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. A prerequisite to a successful party consolidation is to unify the thinking of all members in the party on the basis of the spirit of the congress. Comrades who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution should acquire a basic knowledge of the party and raise their political quality while studying the documents of the congress. Party members who have made mistakes of one kind or another should correct their thinking, make practical efforts to correct their mistakes, learn from past lessons and strive for continued advances.

The main purpose of the coming party consolidation is to carry out a general and in-depth ideological education. The party has always adhered to the principle "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." It aims at achieving the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. Only a handful of party members who still fail to meet the qualifications after receiving education will be expelled from the party or asked to withdraw from the party within a specified period of time.

CSO: 4005/176

## PARTY AND STATE

### LIAONING PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM WAN HUAQING

SK150447 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 10 November urging all party members, especially party cadres throughout the province to conscientiously study the deed of Comrade Wan Huaqing and to hold learn-from-Wan Huaqing activities.

The circular pointed out: Comrade Wan Huaqing is a retired cadre of the Shenyang Aviation Engineering Institute, who, with the revolutionary spirit of being responsible for the party, the people, the communist cause and the next generation, has set forth different opinions concerning his son's application for party membership, displaying the noble character of a communist party member. The provincial CPC committee held that the communist spirit of Comrade Wan Huaqing is of great practical significance in achieving a fundamental improvement in social habits and party style as set forth by the 12th National CPC Congress. Therefore, efforts must be made to organize party members, especially party cadres throughout the province to study Comrade Wan Huaqing's deed and to hold activities to learn from him.

The provincial CPC committee stressed in the circular:

1. We must learn from Comrade Wan Huaqing's noble communist character of placing the interests of the party above all things so as to correct the erroneous action of some parents who, for the sake of seeking employment for their children, have spared no expense to violate the party's principles, to establish contacts with someone, to seek advantages through influence and even to give unprincipled support to their children to violate laws and discipline. Such practices are common inside the party.
2. We must learn from Comrade Wan Huaqing's political stand of adhering to and safeguarding the purity of the party's communism in order to check the party's unhealthy tendencies in admitting party members and in promoting cadres and to maintain a high level of purity in the party in terms of ideology, politics and organizations.
3. We must learn from Comrade Wan Huaqing's sense of revolutionary responsibility of being bold in adhering to truth, giving no consideration to private affairs and being responsible for and serving the party, the revolution, the people and the

next generation wholeheartedly in order to check the practice of liberalism of being afraid of hurting other's feelings and the vulgar workstyle of trying not to offend anybody in an effort to revive and promote the party's fine traditions and workstyle.

4. We must study Comrade Wan Huaqing's broad communist ideas of still feeling young at an advanced age and always caring for the party, the revolution and the later generations after retirement.

The circular also calls on party committees at all levels to consider the study of Comrade Wan Huaqing's deed as part of their job in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress and to examine whether they have the unhealthy tendencies of covering up their children's shortcomings and mistakes. They must find out what kinds of experiences and lessons they should draw and what work they should do in the days to come in order to build the party into a strong core for leading the socialist construction.

CSO: 4005/176



## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANDONG SPONSORS MEETING ON REFORMING

SK300618 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] According to our reporter and correspondent, the Public Security Ministry recently convened an on-the-spot meeting at Weifang Municipality, Shandong Province, on reforming criminals through labor with the participation of representatives from the major units in charge of this work in the country. The meeting aims at implementing the 12th CPC Congress guidelines and the important instruction in this regard given by Comrade Hu Yaobang and summing up, studying and popularizing the advanced experience gained by the Weifang municipal detachment in this regard.

The Weifang detachment is one of the country's advanced units in charge of reforming criminals through labor, which have emerged since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. By earnestly implementing the party's line, principles and policies, the detachment has embarked on a regularly advancing road on which it has set up many advanced work principles in the management, living conditions and environmental sanitation of reforming criminals through labor. The detachment has initially turned a prison into a reform school, being an outstanding example in the current period for the major reforming units across the country.

The basic experience gained by the Weifang detachment may be summarized as follows: 1) the leading body has emancipated its thinking, broadened its outlook, stressed solid work and has shed empty talk; 2) the cadres' contingent ardently loves their work; with high revolutionary spirit and ambition; 3) the laws are upheld as a guide in work, conducting civilized management and practicing supervision in a systematic and legal way; 4) conducting education on politics, culture and technology in a systematic and regular way among criminals according to their different conditions is a policy; and 5) achieving better economic results from criminals' production in line with the demand of readjusting the national economy and through steady improvement of production management is a principle.

The meeting devised ways to popularize the experience gained by the Weifang detachment in this work among units throughout the country and urged units across the country in charge of this work to find out where they lag behind and to work out measures, taking the experience gained by the Weifang detachment as an example, to vigorously create a new situation in the work to reform criminals through labor so as to make new contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in public security.

CSO: 4005/176

## PARTY AND STATE

### ZHEJIANG LEADERS ATTEND COMMENDATION MEETING

OW011149 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang provincial meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals who distinguished themselves in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of army men and revolutionary martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people was held this morning at the auditorium of the provincial military district with a total of 384 representatives attending. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Wang Fang, Wang Yaoting, Li Chaolong, Liu Zhizheng, Tang Yuanbing and Mao Qihua; responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Zhejiang Kang Mingcai, Meng Keming, (Wang Dechun), (Ji Chunli), (Qiu Hudong), (Zia Jiuming), (Zheng Genghe), (Zhang Suren) and Liu Yu; and responsible persons of various prefectures and municipalities.

Meng Keming, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, Wang Fang addressed the meeting. He stressed that efforts should be made to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress and to create a new situation for socialist modernization. Comrade Wang Fang then described the excellent situation prevailing on all fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He said: The tremendous achievements made in developing material and spiritual civilization are the results of the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the hard work of the army and the people uniting as one. They are inseparable from the advanced model personalities on all fronts, including comrades who are attending today's meeting. In reviewing our achievements, we must thank the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Zhejiang for their all-out support of the four modernizations program in our province and all dependents of army men and martyrs, as well as disabled and demobilized army men for their efforts in all fields.

This afternoon Li Hui and Xue Keying, responsible persons of the provincial civil affairs department and the political department of the provincial military district, made separate reports on the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of army men and revolutionary martyrs.

CSO: 4005/176

## PARTY AND STATE

### REPORT ON APPOINTING 'THREE TYPES OF PERSONS'

SK090226 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Jing Kuan [2417 1401]: "Never Put 'Three Types of Persons' in Important Positions"]

[Text] In his speech to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Chen Yuan said a few words concerning the issue of promoting middle-aged and young cadres. He said: "Three types of persons" must never be promoted to leading posts. We must remove with firm hands those who have already been promoted. After repeatedly studying his words, I deeply understand them.

The people, who rose to prominence by rebellion during "the Great Cultural Revolution," who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and who indulge in beating, smashing and looting, were seriously poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They did succeed and enjoy power and prestige for a time. Through the "education" conducted by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, they not only learned a set of ultra "left" ideology but also mastered the "skills" of political speculation. During "The Great Cultural Revolution," they brought into full play what they learned and even now they still continue to demonstrate their skills.

Generally speaking, they have "three skills": first, they are good at flattery. They try to know people's disposition well in order to cater to their tastes. The "trick which they are good at" is to blow trumpet and to favor others.

They laud to the skies from morning till night so as to make others feel comfortable and confused about right and wrong, so that they can win their confidence through deception and be put in important positions, vainly attempting to act as "excellent middle-aged and young cadres" and preparing for "succeeding" once again and taking advantage to assign jobs to their confederates.

Second, they are at home in lodging complaints against others: in particular, against those comrades who adhere to the lines formulated at the third plenum. They continue to ply the stock trick of "overthrowing capitalist-roaders" and to pose as "heroes who dare to adhere to principles and to struggle against evil-doers and evil deeds." They fabricate charges against others, deal blows at good people and discriminate against those who hold different views.

Third, they are at home in establishing ties. They have never thought highly of the party committees and government organizations. No laws or discipline can bring them under subjection. They often get into a "temper of rebel," do what they want to do, confuse right and wrong, turn things upside down and create chaos. The more confused, the better they feel, so that they can fish in troubled waters and rise to power again.

Although "three types of persons" are in the minority, they have big potential for doing evil things. Have we not noticed or heard that the "three types of persons" have fanned flames of disorder in many areas, departments and units? Some politically muddleheaded comrades have put them in important positions that has brought about serious losses to the socialist cause of the party and the people. Is it not worth taking this as a warning? We should be fully guard against the "three types of persons" and never slack off or underestimate their harmfulness.

We should resolutely prohibit "three types of persons" from sneaking into the leading bodies and remove those among them who have been in the leading bodies in order to maintain the purity of the ranks of cadres, which is a call of the 12th party congress. We guarantee to fulfill this task with party spirit.

CSO: 4005/176

## PARTY AND STATE

### JIANGSU DEMOCRATIC PARTIES END GRASSROOTS MEETING

OW150645 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The meeting of grassroots organs of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiu San Society in Jiangsu to exchange work experience closed in Nanjing today. A total of 130 branches and groups of these democratic parties exchanged experience at this meeting started on 9 November.

The meeting, to exchange experiences, showed that the work of various democratic parties in our province was restored and has made progress in the past 3 years. There are 531 grassroots organs of democratic parties in the province with more than 6,600 members. These grassroots organs have embarked on activities beneficial to the society, the people and the four modernizations and made outstanding achievements.

Jiang Zhongru, director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the meeting. He said: Comrades in the various democratic parties in our province are imbued with great socialist enthusiasm. Not only do they love the motherland, the party and the socialist cause, but they are also a galaxy of talent, forming an indispensable force for the four modernizations. He hoped that all organs of democratic parties would seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and consistently implement the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, develop their work independently on their own initiative, make new contributions towards, developing socialist material and spiritual civilization and strive to create a new situation for developing the work of various democratic parties.

CSO: 4005/176



## PARTY AND STATE

### EVERY COMMUNIST SHOULD SERVE AS LEADER

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 4

[Commentary by Shen Xuantang [3088 1357 1016]: "Communists Must Serve As Leaders in Bringing About an Overall New Situation"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has put before the whole party and the people of the whole country the great task of bringing about an overall new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization. This is a solemn and formidable mission. As a communist, one should exert one's spirit, be assiduous and indefatigable, serve as a vanguard, fight the first battle, and become a leader in bringing about that overall new situation.

Communists who want to serve as leaders in bringing about the overall new situation are determined by the character of our party and the goals it fights for. The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class; the party's ultimate goal is to realize the communist social system. Communists must fight all their lives for the realization of communism. The task of "bringing about an overall new situation" put forward by the 12th Congress is an important step in building well socialism and advancing toward the future, higher stage of communism. Therefore, communists serving as leaders in bringing about such an overall new situation are also fighting for the cause of communism. This is a requirement in implementing our party Constitution and an unshirkable obligation on our part. Everyone of us has sworn at the time of our admission into the party to struggle for communism."

But struggling for communism is not abstract nor hollow; is it real and should be reflected in "thinking of the future of communism and doing the practical work of the present." Otherwise, the question "why did I join the party" will not be answered and no one can claim to be a qualified Communist.

Communists who want to serve as leaders in bringing about an overall new situation are also an important aspect of implementing our party leadership. The CPC is the leadership core of the construction of our socialist modernization. But the party exercises its leadership in the construction of our socialist modernization and over the various aspects of our work mainly through its correct ideological line and principles and policies, through the party's organizational work and propaganda work, and through the model role of communists. As the saying goes, "The party members' outlook is the mirror for the masses, and the party members' steps are the yardstick of the masses." The model role

of Communists, insofar as leading the vast ranks of the masses to bring about an overall new situation is concerned, is undoubtedly a locomotive! Because of the longstanding influence of the "leftist" ideology, especially the sabotage perpetrated by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internatl disturbance, the prestige and fighting stamina of our party among the masses have suffered a tremendous weakening. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party central committee has time and again broached this question and thus accomplished a great deal of work in restoring and improving the party's fighting stamina and achieved conspicuous results; this has served to greatly strengthen our party leadership. But, it remains to be further improved. Communists' playing a model and vanguard role in bringing about an overall new situation is exactly the practical action that benefits and improves our party leadership. Only after the model role of our party members is well played can our party's prestige and fighting stamina be enhanced, our party's leadership talents be made more powerful, and a more reliable assurance be given the cause of the construction of our modernization.

To serve as leaders, we must lead other to establish firm confidence and courage to overcome difficulties, because in our attempt to bring about a new situation we are bound to encounter expected or unexpected difficulties. But we should realize compared to certian immense difficulties our party has encountered in the past, the situation today is already very different. During the period of the Red Army's Long March difficulties resulting from such a great disparity in strength between ourselves and the enemy were overcome during the period of the "Cultural Revolution" the tyranny of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques was reversed, can it be said that today there are difficulties that cannot be overcome? The key question is that we Communists should take the lead and exert our spirit, blaze a forward path, be assiduous and indefatigable, and struggle ceaselessly; only thus can our attitude of treating our difficulties be correct, and only thus can we be communists struggling to create a revolutionary style for the new phase.

To serve as leaders bringing about a new situation, we must strengthen our study, continue to elevate our ideological and perceptual level, and continue to enhance our scientific and cultural knowledge. The construction of our socialist modernization is a brand new issue; to party members and individuals, it has imposed newer and higher demands. Each communist, in order to allow himself to become not a straggler but a leader, must reinforce his study. At present, studying the documents of the 12th Congress is the party's most important task; every party member must treat it with a solemn and serious attitude and do a good job in serving as a leader in the study of those documents.

9255

CSO: 4005/115

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION RETURNS--The six-member Heilongjiang Provincial Government delegation headed by Governor Chen Lei returned to Harbin by train on 30 October after winding up its visit to the United States at the invitation of Lee Dreyfus, governor of Wisconsin. Governor Chen Lei and Governor Dreyfus signed a resolution on friendly relations. The delegation was warmly received by Wisconsin officials. Accompanied by government officials, the delegation visited farms, plants and universities. The delegation returned to Beijing on 25 October. Receiving the delegation at the station were vice governors Chen Jianfei and Wang Jun and responsible persons of departments concerned. [SK041111 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82 SK]

SHANGHAI 'STRESSES, BEAUTIES' DRIVE--Shanghai Municipality plans to launch massive campaign in mid-November to inspect for filth, chaos and poor service and correct the situation, recently the municipal CPC committee's propaganda department issued a circular on studying and implementing the 12th Party Congress' guidelines and deepening the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign while mapping out concrete steps for conducting the citywide inspection. The circular called on leading comrades of party and government organs at all levels to take a personal interest in the inspection and said that leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee and the garrison district should separately inspect the various districts and major plants and enterprises. Outstanding individuals and units will be commended and unsatisfactory ones will be criticized. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4005/176

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CONSCRIPTION WORK IN JIANGSU DISCUSSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Cao Mingxiang [2580 2494 4382] and Liu Sizuo [0491 1835 1563]: "Provincial Government and Provincial Military District Plan This Winter's Concription Work: Send Youths of Good Physique, Healthy Ideology and Higher Cultural Level to the Army"]

[Text] On 17-18 September, the provincial government and provincial military district convened in Nanjing a conference on conscription work to study and plan the province's conscription work. Deputy commander Liu Kuiji [0491 1145 1015] of the provincial military district and other comrades attended the conference; deputy provincial governor Li Zhizhong [2621 1013 0022] gave a speech at the conference.

The objects and limits of this winter's new soldier conscription are: in the countryside, youths whose family labor force is fairly abundant and have junior middle school education and above are to be conscripted; in the cities and county seats, only 1982 graduating students of senior middle schools are to be conscripted. Males 18 and 19 in 1982 will be conscripted, 1982 graduating seniors from middle schools reaching the age of 17 who volunteer may be conscripted. In accordance with the spirit of relevant documents from the superior level, a small number of female youths will also be conscripted. Registration for conscription will start at the beginning of October; physical examination and political examination will follow and end around 20 November.

In his speech Comrade Li Zhizhong said: doing a good job in our conscription work will have important significance in strengthening our national defense, protecting our motherland, and construction of the four modernizations. Party organizations and governments, and armed force departments at various levels should consider this an important political task to accomplish. Comrade Li Zhizhong asked everyone to integrate closely study, propagation and implementation of the spirit of the documents of the 12th Congress, apply multifarious forms, and carry out education on patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the citizens' rights, duties and morality among the broad masses of people to create an enthusiastic atmosphere so that when someone joins the army the whole family and the whole village feel honored. He asked personnel to conscription work at various levels to reinforce their political sense of responsibility, strictly carry out the pertinent policies and regulations governing conscription, guard well range estimation, physical examination, political examination and designation, and do their best to send to the units those youths of good physique, healthy ideology and high educational levels. He asked the concerned

departments of public security, public health, and communication and transportation at various levels to coordinate closely with one another, work together to accomplish this conscription work better, faster, and more economically.

Finally, Comrade Li Zhizhong pointed out emphatically: governments and civic administration departments at various levels must unite with conscription work to conduct an overall inspection of our undertakings to give preferential treatment and comfort to the families of military men and further realize our preferential treatment and comfort policies, thus imparting the concern of the party and the government to the hearts of the objects of such treatment and comfort.

9522

CSO: 4005/115



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'BA YI RADIO' COMMENTS ON CARTER MEMOIRS

#### 'China Wants To Stop Memoirs'

OW230045 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Former President Carter is publishing [as heard] his memoirs in the United States. In the book, Carter reveals the facts about some activity between the U.S. Government and China before the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. So far, those facts are still unknown to the world in general. Carter also openly exposes the purpose of U.S. imperialism in establishing diplomatic relations with China. In the memoirs, Carter, in particular, emphatically describes his talks with the Chinese, including his talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping during the latter's visit in the United States in January 1979. The former president tells the whole world that, during secret talks, Deng Xiaoping told him about China's plan to attack Vietnam in February 1979 and obtained his consent. The book also reveals some other details about the secret talks between Carter and the Chinese leader.

The former president writes in the memoirs: We Americans regard our cooperation with China as a means to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Third World countries. As everyone knows, China enjoys a very good reputation among some Third World countries. Its government has the ability to gradually influence those Third World countries which are difficult for the United States to deal with. This has been one of the most important results from our establishment of diplomatic relations with China. For instance, the South Korean President Pak Chong-hui and I wanted very much to prevent the Chinese from helping North Korea launch a military invasion against South Korea.

In his memoirs, former U.S. President Carter, ignoring courtesy, reveals the process of the talks between the United States and China on the Taiwan issue before the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

He writes: I forwarded to Deng Xiaoping our three point proposal--the defense agreement between the United States and Taiwan would remain effective for another year and China would not object to it, the United States advocates gradual peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue, and the United States would continue its arms sales to Taiwan. Later, China hailed the

draft of the communique to the U.S. Government, but the way the Chinese draft put the Taiwan issue was unacceptable to the United States. Therefore, we completely vetoed the draft put forward by China. However, Deng Xiaoping later expressed his acceptance of a draft prepared by the United States and his willingness to take it as the basis for future talks on the Taiwan issue.

Carter's disclosure of top secret matters concerning the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations in his memoirs again shows that the Americans are untrustworthy.

Carter points out: During the early stage in the normalization of relations with the Chinese, Brzezinski told Chai Zemin that Woodcock, U.S. special envoy in China, would extend my invitation to either Hua Guofeng or Deng Xiaoping and forward the text of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, drafted by us during his forthcoming meeting with Deng Xiaoping on 13 December 1978. When Woodcock met with Deng Xiaoping, the latter's reply was brief and gratifying. Deng Xiaoping said, "We accept the draft put forward by the United States. I also accept the president's invitation for me to visit the United States." When I learned this situation, I asked my adviser why Deng Xiaoping answered so quickly. My adviser said, "Mr President, in order to solve the problem, they will make any sacrifice."

Former U.S. President Carter points out in his memoirs that the U.S. Government knew almost everything about the resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on the eve of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States in January 1979. Carter also points out that, at that time, Deng Xiaoping had already consolidated his position in the party and government.

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin has been ordered to make every effort to stop the publication of former U.S. President Carter's memoirs. He will pay \$1 million to the publisher if necessary. To make certain details about Sino-U.S. relations public is detrimental to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's prestige and to China's international prestige.

#### PRC Journal Carrying Memoirs Banned

OW240227 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Former U.S. President Carter's memoirs were recently published in the United States. In them, Carter revealed the facts about discussions between the U.S. Government and China before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These facts are still generally unknown. Carter openly revealed U.S. imperialism's purpose of establishing diplomatic relations with China.

In his memoirs, Carter paid particular attention to describing his talks with China, including all his talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping during the latter's visit to the United States in January 1979. The former president

revealed to the whole world that, during their secret talks, Deng Xiaoping told him about China's plan to attack Vietnam in February 1979. His memoirs also revealed some other details about the secret talks between the Chinese leader and him. The following are some excerpts from Carter's memoirs:

In his memoirs, Carter said: Brzezinski's visit to Beijing in late May 1978 was very successful. It was something unexpected that the two sides had identical views on major international issues. Brzezinski made a series of proposals regarding what measures China should take after U.S. recognition, including certain actions China should take regarding Afghanistan, Vietnam, Ethiopia and Cuba, especially apropos the Russians. We also asked China not to openly criticize our policy too often. The Chinese immediately said "yes" and almost stopped their criticism of the United States.

In his memoirs, former U.S. President Carter alleged: Deng Xiaoping indicated to him, through the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing, that he particularly hoped to visit the United States as early as possible. Deng Xiaoping said that he hoped to tour the United States before his death.

By making such an allegation, Carter attempted to indicate that the United States had not taken the initiative in inviting Comrade Deng Xiaoping to visit the United States in January 1979, but Deng himself had asked the United States to let him do so.

In his memoirs, former U.S. President Carter tried to confirm that, during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States in January 1979, Carter had asked him to use such words as 'peaceful means' and 'forbearance' in his open speeches dealing with the Taiwan question.

Carter also particularly pointed out: The Chinese leadership's temperate statements on solving the Taiwan question were actually helpful to the U.S. Government in solving some major domestic and international issues.

In his memoirs, Carter openly revealed that, during his talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, he had proposed that China help the United States guard against North Korea's military actions. Deng Xiaoping immediately assured me that North Korea would not invade South Korea.

In his memoirs, former U.S. President Carter said: During his visit to the United States in January 1979, Deng Xiaoping told me about China's plan to invade Vietnam. We were very much concerned about this and immediately took appropriate measures to safeguard the interests of the United States.

A responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department has severely criticized the CANKAO XIAOXI [0639 5072 3194 1873] editorial department for its mistake in carrying Carter's memoirs and ordered the destruction of all copies of the issue carrying the memoirs.

In his criticism of the editorial department, the responsible comrade pointed out: By making public the top-secret 1979 discussion between Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Carter on China's plan to attack Vietnam, the former U.S. president has disregarded the interests of our country and has damaged its prestige and that of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. By publishing Carter's memoirs in CANKAO XIAOXI, its editors have not only seriously neglected their duties, but also made political mistakes.

#### 'Ba Yi' Denounces Memoirs

OW240243 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Former U.S. President Carter's memoirs were recently published in the United States. In his memoirs, Carter revealed the facts about discussions between the U.S. Government and China before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. These facts are still generally unknown. Carter openly exposed U.S. imperialism's purpose in establishing diplomatic relations with China.

In his memoirs, Carter paid particular attention to describing his talks with China, including all his talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping during the latter's visit to the United States in January 1979. The former president revealed to the whole world that, during their secret talks, Deng Xiaoping had told him about China's plan to attack Vietnam in February 1979. His memoirs also revealed other details about the secret talks between the Chinese leader and him. The following are some excerpts from Carter's memoirs:

In his memoirs, former U.S. President Carter stressed: When the United States and China reached agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the United States clearly informed the Chinese leadership that the United States would maintain its existing cultural, trade and military relations with Taiwan for a fairly long time to come. For this purpose, the United States would specially establish the American Institute in Taiwan. Carter himself admitted that this institute would perform the general functions of an embassy.

In his memoirs, Carter tried to make the world believe that, among the Chinese leaders, Deng Xiaoping was the principal proponent of normalizing relations with the United States. Carter pointed out: After meeting with Deng Xiaoping in Beijing in late May 1978, National Security Assistant Brzezinski began to convince me that it would be very important to directly talk with Deng Xiaoping on major matters. Brzezinski also told me that, in his interview with a foreign reporter, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: China signed a peace treaty with Japan in a second, and it will take us only about 2 seconds to reach agreement with the United States on the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. Brzezinski also told me that Deng Xiaoping was afraid lest members of the Chinese leadership oppose a pro-American policy. Therefore, we should quickly settle this issue.

In his memoirs, Carter described in detail how China had prepared to teach Vietnam a lesson. In so doing, his intentions were extremely vicious. Proceeding from U.S. imperialism's selfish interests, Carter obviously aimed at further aggravating the already tense relations between China and Vietnam.

In his memoirs, Carter insinuated: During his visit to the United States in January 1979, Deng Xiaoping proposed that the United States, China, Japan, West Europe and other countries should unite to deal with the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Public Security has recently instructed the departments concerned that it is strictly forbidden to bring copies of former U.S. President Carter's memoirs into the country from abroad. In addition, the ministry has also instructed all localities to jam foreign radio stations carrying selected sections of the memoirs in order to vindicate the prestige of our country and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### PEOPLE EXHORTED TO CHECK POPULATION GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS

Beijing JIANKANG BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Countryside Is the Central Link in Carrying Out the State's Policy of Family Planning"]

[Text] The date of 25 September is the second anniversary of the issuance by the party Central Committee of the "Open Letter to All CPC and CYL Members Concerning the Question of Controlling Our Country's Population Growth." In the past 2 years, because the party committees and government at all levels have strengthened their leadership over family planning work, and because the great number of people and the specialists have made great efforts, good progress has been made in our country's family planning work. We must now implement the policy of the 12th Party Congress and get a good grip on family planning work, so as to score the greater success of controlling the population so that it is under 1.2 billion at the end of this century.

In his report at the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Huo Yaobang, setting forth the strategic goals, strategic key points, and strategic steps, principles and policies for building up our country's economy, incisively demonstrated the extremely important significance of carrying out family planning and controlling population growth to our country's economic and social development, to the improvement of the people's material and cultural life, and to the ensuring of a lengthy peaceful reign. Clearly making family planning a fundamental policy of our country, he emphatically pointed out: "Under no circumstances can family planning work be relaxed, especially in the rural areas." These expositions and stipulations are the results of our party's summing up the historical experiences since the founding of the state and its persistence in, by proceeding from our country's national condition, showing great foresight and being circumspect and far-sighted; and they possess great real significance. We must conscientiously study, deeply understand, and comprehensively study, thoroughly put them into practice, and we must especially make the rural areas the central link in implementing the state's fundamental policy of family planning, and grasp this work tightly and well, so that the entire family planning work will develop in the direction indicated by the 12th Party Congress and a new situation will be ushered in.

That family planning work in the rural areas is particularly important and cannot be relaxed is, first of all, because agriculture is the foundation of

our country's national economy, and it is the number one strategic key point in our strategic goal of tripling our country's total industrial and agriculture output value within 20 years. Only by pushing agriculture forward will other things be done comparatively well. And an important condition for pushing agriculture forward is firmly to control population growth, thereby mitigating the contradiction between many people on little land and the amount of food for them to eat. At the same time, there are over 800 million peasants in the country's population of 1 billion; of the over 100 million women of child-bearing age, nearly all of them live in rural areas. How good or bad family planning work is done in the rural areas occupies a decisive position and determines the overall situation in family planning work. Only by really doing good work in family planning in the rural areas and in the strategic task of controlling the population, can the greatest results be ensured.

A noteworthy question at present is that, following the putting into practice of the agricultural responsibility system in all areas and the improvement of agricultural life, some peasants have an increased desire to have more children. This desire, coupled with the influence of traditional and habitual thinking, is hindering the full development of family planning work in the rural areas. If we are to implement the policy of the 12th Party Congress by doing good work in family planning in the rural areas, we must first, proceeding from this actual circumstance, continually study new problems and conscientiously sum up the new experiences after the rural areas put into practice the production responsibility system, so that family planning work will conform to the new situation and will be done even better. Now, while perfecting the agricultural production responsibility system, many places are setting up and strengthening various forms of the family planning responsibility system, putting into effect contracts for both production and births, and contracting with households and individual birth plans and birth control measures. Also, following the strengthening of the buildup of basic-level political power and the further strengthening of the party's leadership over family planning work, this work was made an important part of the basic-level cadres' personal responsibility system. Practice has proven that this is an effective measure for the work of implementing family planning in the rural areas under the new circumstances. Each place should integrate this measure with local reality and conscientiously popularize these successful experiences.

It must be seen that carrying out family planning to control population growth not only is a basic condition for successfully attaining the magnificent goal of building up our country's economy, but also is an important matter of changing prevailing habits and customs and an important part of building a socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, we certainly must do propaganda and educational work with education in communism as the nucleus, and especially in the rural areas we must do thoroughgoing and painstaking propaganda and education work, making widely known the basic national policy of family planning and the various specific policies and transforming them into conscious actions by the masses. In this way, the mass base will become wider and wider, family planning will be put into effect, and the practice of one child per couple will be promoted and become a new custom and habit for the broad masses of peasants; also, when this becomes a powerful social opinion on

the part of the masses, it will be easy to solve the problems in family planning on the part of a small number of people. For now and for a period of time in the future, the central task of the propaganda and education work is, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the 12th Party Congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the congress as the basic content, to explain and publicize the spirit of the 12th Party Congress; and to conduct education on communism, on the basic national policy, on the identity of the immediate and long-term interests, as well as on the basic knowledge about population theory. All our family planning workers and every one of the medical personnel who engages in surgical operations and technical work connected with family planning must conscientiously study, understand, explain, and publicize the documents of the 12th Party Congress and become good propagandists for the spirit of the congress. Through this propaganda, the great number of peasants will truly understand that it is necessary for the four modernizations drive that there be a big development of agriculture, and that a big development of agriculture and the fundamental interests of the peasants, as well as the continual raising of the income of commune members households, are all directly connected to population control. If a really good job is not done in family planning, not only will limits be placed on agricultural labor's productive force and on the further raising of the peasant's income, but also the positive gains accruing from putting into practice the responsibility system will be offset, and even appear on the negative side of the balance sheet. Once the peasants understand this point, they will realize that, fundamentally speaking, the carrying out of family planning not only benefits the state but also benefits themselves, their families, and their descendants, and thus their consciousness of carrying out family planning will be raised.

Some of our comrades, looking at one side--there are many people and vast areas in the countryside, traditions and habits are fairly strong, and the degree of difficulty in family planning is fairly big--frequently easily overlook another side. They should see that, under the leadership of the party, the great number of peasants organized by the state love the party and love socialism, and have made major contributions to the revolution and to construction. In these 2 years the attitude of the peasants toward carrying out family planning has already undergone a considerable positive change, and public opinion in the rural areas has also changed to a position of supporting it. This is a great achievement of family planning work. It is a complete mistake to think that the peasants' enthusiasm for carrying out family planning is insufficient and that they are in a state of inertia.

Carrying out the state's basic policy of family planning is the long-term task of all the party and all the people of the country, and is the glorious mission bestowed by the party on our family planning workers and our medical and public health workers. For realizing the strategic goal put forward by the party Central Committee of controlling production growth, we shoulder heavy responsibilities and our task is glorious but arduous. Let us take as our compass the documents of the 12th Party Congress, summon up our spirits, work vigorously, and use all our intelligence and strength to struggle hard to usher in a new situation in family planning work!

9727

CSO: 4005/120

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BIRTH CONTROL INCREASING IN ZHEJIANG

OW111422 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Extensive education on birth control as a basic national policy has been conducted in Jinhua Prefecture's various counties since September. As a result, more than 69,000 persons have undergone birth control surgeries in 50 days.

Leaders of party committees at various levels have personally participated in publicizing and studying the documents of the 12th party congress and in publicizing the central authorities' directives on family planning. They have stirred the masses to do some hard thinking about the relationship between the population, the land and the quantity of grain the land can produce. In so doing, they aim at making birth control a basic policy of our country known to every person and household.

The population of the (Lizhai) production brigade of the (Xindu) commune, Lanxi County, has increased from 780 in the early days after the founding of the PRC to 1,400 at present. Because of land used for housing construction, however, the brigade's farmland has decreased by 200 mu. Members of the brigade said: Our brigade is like a ship whose passengers have increased but the number of cabins has decreased. If we did not strictly control population growth, how could this ship carry its increasing load?

Through education, the people have enhanced their understanding of the importance of family planning. Thus, many people now subordinate their immediate interests to their long-term ones and their personal interests to the interests of the state. Now an increasing number of people are practicing birth control. According to statistics, in the 50 days from early September to late October, 69,135 persons in the prefecture underwent birth control surgeries, and 54,484 of them were sterilized. These figures are more than nine times those of last year.

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK200411 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Hunan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong made an important speech at the provincial planned parenthood work symposium on 19 November. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Enhancing the ideological understanding of the leaders at all levels is the premise for making a success in planned parenthood work. The reason why Changde County, Changde Prefecture and certain other progressive units have got a good grasp of planned parenthood work is that they have a relatively sober understanding of the population problem. The leading cadres at all levels should be wise, with clear heads and firm attitude. They must spontaneously regard planned parenthood work as an important condition for achieving the quadrupling target and improving people's living standards to a comparatively well-off level. While actively developing production, we must firmly and effectively control population growth.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Advocating that each couple should have only one child is the major guiding ideology in current planned parenthood work. It is the current primary task. Only by upholding this guiding ideology can we truly succeed in strictly controlling the birth of a second child and resolutely stopping the birth of a third. The reason why population growth in certain places was not effectively controlled in the previous stage was very strongly connected to lack of a clear idea on this guiding ideology and to vacillation in work.

In his speech, Comrade Mao Zhiyong praised (Ma Zuoyan), a young planned parenthood worker in (Rexi) commune of Taoyuan County. He also praised the comrades on the planned parenthood front throughout the province for willingly bearing the burdens of office, fearing no difficulties, doing a lot of work and scoring relatively great success. He pointed out: In order to make a success of planned parenthood work, it is necessary to build a crack and combat-effective work force.

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### XINJIANG NATIONALITY UNITY GATHERING REPORTED

#### Gathering Opens

HK110314 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity opened in Urumqi on 10 November. Present at the opening ceremony, in addition to the 600 representatives, were Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin and Janabil, leading comrades of the region and the Urumqi PLA units; Qiao Shi, alternate secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat; Li Gui, deputy director of the Central Committee's United Front Department and vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee; and Huang Guangxue, vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Ismail Amat, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, presided.

Regional CPC committee Second Secretary Gu Jingsheng delivered the opening speech. After greeting and welcoming the representatives, he said [begin recording]: "Making a success of this gathering will be of very great significance for further studying and implementing the 12th party congress spirit, implementing the party's nationality policy, strengthening the unity of nationalities, deepening the friendship between them, consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Xinjiang." [end recording]

Comrade Qiao Shi then spoke on behalf of the Central Committee and State Council. Comrade Li Gui also spoke. Comrades Xiao Quanfu and (Yang Huangsheng) extended greetings on behalf of the Urumqi PLA units and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Regional CPC committee First Secretary Wang Enmao delivered a report entitled "Under the Guidance of the 12th Party Congress Spirit, Seriously Implement the Party's Nationality Policy and Create a New Situation in All Fields in the Nationality Unity in Xinjiang." The report was in three parts: "1) The excellent situation in nationality unity; 2) basic experiences in strengthening nationality unity; 3) create a new situation in all fields of nationality unity in the region."

## Qiao Shi Speech

HK110319 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Full text" of speech delivered by Comrade Qiao Shi on 10 November 1982 at Xinjiang gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity--read by announcer]

[Text] When the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is solemnly convening a gathering to commend progressives in nationality unity, our General Secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang and Premier Comrade Zhao Ziyang have sent Comrades Li Gui, Huang Guangxue and myself to attend this gathering and convey to you comrades the earnest concern and warm greetings of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, and to wish this gathering complete success.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Unity and equality of nationalities and their common prosperity is a major issue related to the destiny of the state in a multinationality country like ours. Xinjiang is a nationality autonomous region inhabited by more than 10 nationalities. It is also situated in the first line of national defense in the northwest. Its strategic position is extremely important. Unity of nationalities is the fundamental guarantee for success in all work in Xinjiang. It is a strategic issue related to national unity and border defense consolidation, and to stability and unity and the four modernizations drive. The progressive collectives and individuals being commended at this gathering, who come from all nationalities and fronts in the region and have made outstanding contributions to nationality unity and the four modernizations drive, represent the fruits of Xinjiang's implementation of the party's nationality policy in recent years and a symbol of the continuous strengthening of nationality unity. This gathering is a joyous event for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and a very good creation. It is bound to have profound effects on all work in Xinjiang and to play a tremendously stimulating role in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Xinjiang.

The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee has loyally carried out the party's nationality policy and attached very great importance to nationality unity work. This year education in nationality policy and unity has been extensively carried out throughout the region. At the same time, the execution of nationality policy has been inspected and existing problems solved. Experiences and lessons have been summed up. The region has united as one to look ahead. As a result of the education and inspection, the cadres of all nationalities have further enhanced spontaneity in carrying out the nationality policies. The Han cadres have paid attention to overcoming and avoiding great nationalism trends, while the minority-nationality cadres have paid attention to overcoming and avoiding the local nationalist trend. The correct notion that Han and minority-nationality cadres cannot do without each other has gone deep into people's minds. Nationality relations have been further improved, and unity among nationalities and between army and people has been further strengthened.

To continually consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity is the common desire of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and the basic condition for carrying out socialist modernization. Speaking and doing things that preserve nationality unity (?will) gradually form powerful social public opinion and an excellent social habit. Speaking and doing things harmful to nationality unity will then certainly be opposed by the masses and cadres of all nationalities.

In the 33 years since liberation, Xinjiang has continually advanced along the socialist road, and earth-shaking changes have taken place. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, in common with the whole country, Xinjiang has scored very great success in eliminating the pernicious influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, clearing away the influence of erroneous leftist ideology, and bringing order out of chaos in all fields, especially in nationality policy and nationality relations. In October last year, the central authorities readjusted and strengthened the autonomous region's leadership group. The regional CPC committee has led the people of all nationalities in the region to seriously implement the central line, principles and policies and the series of instructions on work in Xinjiang. Work in all fields has been done relatively well, and relatively great achievements have been scored. The region has reaped bumper agriculture and animal husbandry harvests for the fifth year in succession. The living standards of people in town and countryside have notably improved. The whole region is a scene of prosperity. The party Central Committee and State Council are happy over this.

Of course, as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, we must uphold the concept of dividing one into two and do still better. We must soberly realize that the development of our work is uneven, and there are various twists and inadequacies. Alienation between nationalities, left over from history, and the wounds caused and the various problems left by the 10 years of internal turmoil cannot be eliminated or solved all at once. We must work hard to carry forward our achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and pay a high degree of attention to nationality unity work at all times. Under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, we must ceaselessly continue to conduct education in nationality policy and unity for the people of all nationalities, the PLA and the production and construction corps, conduct still more deepgoing education in communist ideology, including Marxist theory on nationality, for the party and CYL members and state cadres, seriously solve various problems left over from history and those we encounter on our way ahead, further develop socialist nationality relations of equality, solidarity and mutual aid, and continually strengthen party unity, the unity of nationalities and unity of army and people. We must not only strengthen the unity between Han people and cadres on the one hand and minority-nationality people and cadres on the other; we must also strengthen unity between the people and cadres of different minority nationalities. So long as unity work in all aspects is done well, we are sure to surmount all difficulties on the way ahead and win one new victory after another.

Xinjiang's conditions for building the four modernizations are excellent and its potentials are great. Its territory is vast and resources abundant. It is a treasure land of our region with great prospects, and its future is unlimited. The people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. They are brave, hard-working, sincere and honest. They have outstanding culture and fine revolutionary traditions.

We resolutely believe that under the leadership of the CPC, by firmly implementing the 12th party congress spirit and the series of principles and policies, fully mobilizing and bringing into play the positive factors in all aspects, and relying on the solidarity and militancy of the people of all nationalities in the region, plus the help from the state and support from people of all nationalities in the country, Xinjiang will certainly be able to advance in great strides in building the four modernizations and in all work, as the people of all nationalities there desire, and we will certainly be able to build Xinjiang into a strong fortress of anti-hegemonist solidarity, defending the border, and into a prosperous, rich, strong and civilized socialist new Xinjiang.

#### Li Gui Speech

HK110359 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Excerpts" from speech delivered by Comrade Li Gui on 10 November 1982 at Xinjiang gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Xinjiang's convening of a gathering to commend progressives in nationality unity is a new creation. It is the result of the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee, headed by Comrade Wang Enmao, conducting extensive and deepgoing education in nationality policy and unity for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. It is a vivid expression of the efforts of Xinjiang people of all nationalities in preserving and strengthening nationality unity. The convening of this gathering is bound to press forward the cause of nationality unity in Xinjiang to a new stage.

In the past 30 and more years, nationality unity in Xinjiang has in general forged ahead. Although there has been the influence of leftist errors, and especially the sabotage done by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal turmoil, the unity of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang has withstood the tests. Since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the third plenary session, socialist nationality relations have developed daily here, as in the whole country. We are extremely happy to see the great progress and all-round strengthening in Xinjiang's nationality unity in the past 1 year or so, and that a splendid political situation of stability and unity has appeared.

Comrades, the people of all nationalities in our country, under the leadership of the Central Committee, are now creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Strengthening the unity of all nationalities is extremely important in the course of accomplishing this



great historic task. The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region occupies a very important position in the consolidation of national defense, in stability and unity, and in building the four modernizations. We believe that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang will certainly be able to clearly realize their own glorious responsibilities, and, in the existing excellent situation, will make still greater efforts to advance from victory to victory, unite still more closely around the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee, further strengthen nationality unity and economic construction work, and create a new situation in Xinjiang's socialist construction.

Nationality unity is the foundation and guarantee of all work in Xinjiang. Nothing can be done without it. In further developing and strengthening nationality unity, the leaders at all levels must first seriously implement the party's nationality policy and uphold the principle of equality of nationalities. It is necessary to continue to step up education in nationality policy and unity for the cadres and people of all nationalities, and tackle nationality unity as an important content of socialist spiritual civilization. We must create powerful social public opinion for nationality unity and make it a social habit. We must further propagate the truth that Hans and minority nationalities cannot do without each other. We must strengthen the unity of minority nationalities and Hans, and also strengthen unity between and within the different minority nationalities. At the same time we must strengthen army-people and cadre-masses unity. In particular, among the cadres of all nationalities we must advocate and establish relations of [words indistinct] learning from, allowing for, helping and supporting each other. We must oppose great nationalism, mainly great Hanism. We must also oppose local nationalism. We must apply the method of criticism and education to continuously overcome these two erroneous notions.

The first task in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is to continue to press forward socialist economic modernization. The question of economic construction is also the core of our nationality work. For historical reasons, Xinjiang's production level now is not high; but we can say with full confidence that with the correct leadership of the Central Committee and with the 13 million people of all nationalities in Xinjiang bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and displaying their wisdom and talent, and by taking full advantage of Xinjiang's abundant natural resources, we will certainly be able to promote Xinjiang's economy relatively rapidly. At the same time, under the guidance of communist ideology, we should build socialist spiritual civilization, so that more and more people of all nationalities will become laborers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline striving for bumper harvests in both material and spiritual civilization.



## Wang Enmao on Nationality Issues

HK120158 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In his 10 November report to the Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity, regional CPC committee First Secretary Wang Enmao said: The present is one of the best periods of nationality unity in Xinjiang's history. It is also one of the best political and economic periods in Xinjiang's history. The main hallmarks of this are as follows:

1. Under the guidance of the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session and the series of important party Central Committee instructions on work in Xinjiang, we have corrected the leftist errors that existed for a long time in the guiding ideology for nationalities work, persistently publicized and established the Marxist view of nationality, and revived the party's traditions in nationalities work. As a result this work has embarked on the correct path.
2. The party's nationality policies have been further implemented, nationality relations have been further improved, and nationality unity has been notably strengthened. The party organizations and government departments at all levels have attached importance to implementing the party's nationality, united front and religion policies. We have strengthened building of democracy and the legal system in the autonomy organs at all levels, and rehabilitated the victims of a large number of miscarriages of justice. The cadres and masses of all nationalities enjoy ease of mind and stability in ideology. The atmosphere of mutual trust, respect, help and learning is becoming ever stronger. Large numbers of good people and deeds in nationality unity have come to the fore.
3. The political situation is more stable. In Xinjiang, nationality unity is the key to and an important hallmark of political stability. In the past 1 year and more, following the improvement of nationality relations and the strengthening of nationality unity, the region's political situation has been further stabilized and there has been a notable turn for the better in social order and mood.
4. Economic construction has further developed, and the people's living standards have been notably improved. In particular, splendid changes have taken place in the relatively poor southern Xinjiang area, where agricultural production has greatly increased, people's incomes have greatly increased and their living standards have greatly improved.
5. The cadres at all levels trust each other, and the unity of the leadership groups at all levels has been further strengthened. As a result of studying and implementing the resolution of the 6th plenary session, the important central instructions on work in Xinjiang, and the documents of the 12th party congress, the party and government leadership groups at all levels in the region have further enhanced understanding and unified their thinking. Leading cadres of all nationalities have strengthened unity,

trust, support and understanding for each other. At the same time, all levels have promoted a number of minority-nationality leading cadres to augment and strengthen the leadership.

6. There have been further improvements in relations between army and people, between army and government, and between the production and construction corps and the local people. There have been many moving instances of the army's love for the people, the people's support for the army, and mutual assistance, support and learning between the production and construction corps and the local people. All this has promoted the development of production and the consolidation of border defense.

7. Many progressive units and individuals have emerged in the drive to implement the party's nationality policies and strengthen nationality unity.

#### Wang Enmao on Strengthening Unity

HK130206 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In his report to the Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity, regional CPC committee First Secretary Comrade Wang Enmao summed up six basic experiences of the region in strengthening nationality unity. These experiences are as follows:

1. Persistently publicize and establish the Marxist concept on nationality. In studying Marxist nationality theory and establishing the Marxist concept of nationality, it is necessary to enhance the correct understanding of the whole party on the nationality issue, oppose great nationalism, mainly great Hanism, and also oppose local nationalism. Both great Hanism and local nationalism should be handled as contradictions among the people, and the emphasis should be laid on education. It is necessary to adopt the methods of study, criticism and self-criticism, and clarification of ideas to solve these contradictions. We must pay attention to distinguishing between proper nationality feelings, representation of the proper interests of a nationality and reflection of the views of the nationality on the one hand and nationalism on the other. We must certainly not confuse them. Every Communist Party member must be a model in studying Marxist nationality theory, implementing the nationality policies, and preserving nationality unity.

2. Correctly implement the party's nationality policy and strengthen the unity of nationalities. Correctly implementing the party's nationality policy is a major guarantee for continually strengthening the great unity of cadres and masses of all nationalities, and is also a major guarantee for making a success of all work and scoring victories in minority-nationality areas. We must persistently implement the policy of autonomy for nationality regions. This is the party's basic policy for solving the nationality issue. We must persistently implement the policy of vigorously training and promoting minority-nationality cadres. This is not only the requirement of instituting autonomy in nationality regions; it is also the

key to solving China's nationality issue. We must also correctly implement the party's united front policy regarding patriotic figures in the upper strata of the minority nationalities, and correctly implement party policy on religion. The party, government, army, people, the schools, industry, agriculture, commerce and all sectors and fronts must ceaselessly conduct education in nationality policy and unity for the cadres and masses of all nationalities, and form this into a system.

3. Vigorously develop culture and the economy and promote the four modernizations drive. Developing the economy is the most important foundation for strengthening nationality unity, and strengthening nationality unity is the most important guarantee for developing the economy. Under the concern and leadership of the Central Committee and the encouragement of the 12th party congress spirit, we must unite as one, continue to work hard and more painstakingly, and strive to speed up the development of the economy and culture in Xinjiang and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

4. We must fully understand the importance of nationality unity and assign this work an extremely important position. In Xinjiang, there can be no political situation of stability and unity without nationality unity, and thus it is not possible to smoothly carry out the four modernizations, to defeat Soviet hegemonism and to protect and consolidate the motherland's border defenses. Thus nationality unity is an all-round major strategic issue related to the unity of the motherland, stability and unity, the four modernizations drive, and the consolidation of national defense. It is a major issue related to the common fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. Experience has proven that so long as we truly attach ideological importance to nationality unity, and are able to assign nationality unity an important position in work, with all levels from top to bottom and all cadres and masses stressing nationality unity at all times, our nationality unity can certainly be continually consolidated and developed. If nationality unity is promoted well, all our work can be done well.

5. Strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradiction and correctly handle various problems that occur between different nationalities. China's nationality relations are now basically relations between laboring people of different nationalities. In handling problems that occur between nationalities, we should first focus our vision on the masses, resolutely trust and rely on the great majority of the masses, proceed from the desire for unity and carry out painstaking work to solve the problems. The facts of more than 30 years have proven that the great majority of cadres and masses of all nationalities love the party, the motherland and socialism. We must not waver on this basic viewpoint at any time. When problems occur, the leading minority-nationality cadres should do more work on the minority-nationality masses, and the leading Han cadres should do more work on the Han masses. The leading cadres of all nationalities must take the stand of party spirit and party policy. They must be just and fair in handling problems and must certainly not be swayed by emotion. They must

deal with problems as they are, and avoid describing all problems as nationality problems.

6. Party committees at all levels must pay attention to promoting nationality unity, and leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in this respect.

#### Wang Enmao Outlines Tasks

HK140343 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In his report to the Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity, regional CPC committee First Secretary Wang Enmao pointed out: The current central task in our region is to study and implement in depth the 12th party congress spirit, do still better in promoting nationality unity, and create a new situation in all fields of the region's nationality unity work and socialist modernization. Comrade Wang Enmao therefore demanded that all areas and departments seriously do a good job in the following work items:

1. Study and implement the 12th party congress spirit. We must apply the 12th party congress spirit to unify our thinking and action, further strengthen the unity of all nationalities, and strive for new and still greater victories in the region's economic construction and in all work.
2. Concentrate efforts on grasping economic construction. Xinjiang has very good conditions for developing socialist modernization. We must take full advantage of our superior features. First, we must vigorously develop agriculture and animal husbandry. Under the premise of self-sufficiency and a slight surplus in grain, we must vigorously develop industrial crops, to turn Xinjiang into a cotton, sugarbeet, cucurbit and fruit base. We must vigorously tackle capital construction of pastureland, vigorously develop animal husbandry and increase the commodity rate of livestock, to turn Xinjiang into one of the country's best animal husbandry bases.

Xinjiang has very abundant resources for the energy industry. We must strive to build Xinjiang into one of the country's oil, coal and hydro-electricity bases by the end of the century. We must also vigorously develop processing industries that rely on agriculture and animal husbandry for raw material, and build Xinjiang into a cotton and woolen textile base and a sugar base.

Having accomplished this aim, our economic and cultural undertakings will undergo very great development and the people's living standards will greatly improve. The many contradictions caused by economic and cultural inequalities left over by history will be solved relatively well, and there will be a firmer and more reliable base for nationality unity.

3. Grasp promoting nationality unity as a major content of building spiritual civilization, and further carry out deepgoing and sustained education in nationality unity. In Xinjiang, nationality unity is the key to



whether socialist modernization can be developed. The long-term nature of the nationality issue determines the long-term nature of education in nationality unity. We must conduct education in nationality policy and unity in all types of schools, from primary to secondary school and to university. The situation of nationality unity should be taken as a major condition in judging the work performance of an area, department, unit or leader.

4. Do still better in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthen nationality unity. In recent years, the Central Committee has stipulated many policies beneficial for realizing the regional autonomy rights of the minority nationalities, promoting economic and cultural development in minority-nationality areas and strengthening nationality unity. These policies have been laid down in light of the conditions of the new historical period and the specific circumstances of the various nationalities. We must continue to implement the policies, and also further perfect and develop them in future practice.

5. We must vigorously step up propaganda in nationality unity and let the flowers of this unity blossom throughout Xinjiang. The regional CPC committee and government and the party committees and government at all levels must set up typical examples at all levels and commend the progressives. We must ensure that the fine tradition of nationality unity passes on throughout all generations.

#### Speech-Making Session

HK140352 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity held a full session of speech-making on 13 November. Nineteen representatives introduced their deeds and experiences in promoting nationality unity.

Present at the session were Central Committee Secretariat Alternate Secretary Qiao Shi; Central Committee United Front Deputy Director and NPC Nationalities Committee Vice Chairman Li Gui; State Nationalities Affairs Commission Vice Minister Huang Guangxue; and regional party, government and PLA leaders Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin and Janabil.

#### 14 Nov Session

HK150313 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Summary] Full session speech-making continued at the Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity on 14 November. Representatives of various units introduced their experiences in promoting nationality unity. Wang Enmao, Janabil, Bai Chengming, Yang Huansheng and Ba Dai, responsible persons of the regional party and government, attended the session.



## Gathering Concludes

HK160229 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Summary] The Xinjiang regional gathering to commend progressive collectives and individuals in nationality unity concluded in Urumqi on 15 November. The closing ceremony was attended by Alternate Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat Qiao Shi; Deputy Director of the Central Committee United Front Department and Vice Chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee Li Gui; Vice Minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Huang Guangxue; and responsible comrades of Xinjiang Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, and Janabil. Regional CPC committee First Secretary Wang Enmao presided. Awards were presented to representatives of 183 progressive collectives and 322 individuals in promoting nationality unity.

Regional CPC committee Secretary and People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat delivered the closing speech. He said: "We must regard this gathering as a new starting point and as a powerful motive force for stimulating the further development of the region's work of implementing the nationality policies and strengthening nationality unity, so as to score still greater achievements and create a new situation in the region's nationality unity. All areas, departments and units must attach importance to doing a good job in conveying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of this gathering." The gathering adopted a letter of proposal to the people of all nationalities, military reclamation fighters, and PLA commanders and fighters. The letter made the following proposals:

1. Work hard at studying, publicizing and implementing the 12th party congress spirit and contribute to fulfilling the tasks it set.

2. Work hard at studying the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on the nationality issue and establish the Marxist concept of nationality.

- "3. Seriously implement the party's nationality policy and promote nationality unity still more extensively and deeply. It is necessary to regard strengthening education in nationality unity as a major content of building socialist spiritual civilization in Xinjiang. Every May should be a month of education in nationality unity."

4. Vigorously develop socialist economic and cultural construction so that the people of all nationalities can follow the road of prosperity for all.

5. In Xinjiang, the Hans and the minority nationalities cannot do without each other. The cadres and masses of all nationalities must trust, respect, learn from, help, support and make allowances for each other. The minority-nationality cadres and masses must warmly welcome and support Han cadres and masses in participating in Xinjiang's socialist construction. The Han cadres and masses must establish the idea of taking root in the border region for a long time and wholeheartedly serve the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

"6. People of all nationalities must mutually respect the habits and customs that have formed over a long period, and especially those of the minority nationalities.

"7. Seriously study and implement the party's policy on freedom of religious belief, and also oppose a few bad people who make use of religion to sow discord between nationalities and sabotage nationality unity.

"8. Pay attention to and strengthen education in nationality policy and unity for young people and juveniles, starting with the young children. Primary and secondary schools must treat this education as an important content of political and ideological lessons. Institutes of higher education must do well in teaching nationality policies and unity. The whole of society must attach importance to this work, so that the fine tradition of nationality unity can be carried on for all generations.

"9. In dealing with problems that occur between fraternal nationalities, the cadres of all nationalities must take the stand of party spirit and party policy and actively and carefully conduct ideological and political work for the masses, especially for those of their own nationality. Basing their efforts on benefiting unity and production, they must take the overall situation into account, make allowances for each other, and solve the problems through consultation.

"10. Say and do things that help nationality unity and do not say or do things that do not. The idea of nationality unity should take firm root in people's minds, and the flowers of nationality unity should yield rich fruits."

#### Report Meeting

HK180152 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee held a report meeting today to hear reports on the progress of the regional commendation meeting on nationality unity. The report meeting urged units throughout the region to conscientiously convey and implement the spirit of the commendation meeting, further consolidate and develop the present excellent situation in nationality unity and create a new situation in this work. The presiding official of the commendation meeting gave a report on the discussions among the representatives during the meeting and their plans to convey and implement the meeting's spirit after returning to their own units.

Wang Enmao, regional CPC committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the report meeting.

He said: This commendation meeting has been a very successful meeting demonstrating nationality unity. Its scale is unprecedented in our region since liberation. Having analyzed our region's situation in nationality unity, commended advanced collectives and individuals, enabled the participants to exchange and sum up experiences in implementing the nationality

policy and strengthening nationality unity, and put forth the future tasks, this meeting is of far-reaching significance in our region's history.

In discussing how to convey and implement the spirit of the meeting, Comrade Wang Enmao said: First of all, party committees at all levels must attach importance to and properly convey the spirit of the meeting. They should organize the cadres, the representatives of advanced collectives and the advanced individuals who have participated in the meeting to publicize the spirit of the meeting, to extensively and thoroughly convey by various means the speeches by Qiao Shi and other central responsible comrades and the various documents of the meeting to cadres and the masses of all nationalities.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: We must integrate the implementation of the spirit of this meeting with the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th congress. We must, with the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th congress, further strengthen nationality unity, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, and facilitate economic construction and the work in various fields in our region.

He said: Along with conveying the spirit of the meeting, all units throughout the region must conscientiously examine the implementation of the nationality policy, and study and solve existing problems.

He emphasized: In implementing the spirit of the meeting, we must vigorously promote economic construction.

Regional CPC committee Secretary Tomur Dawamat and Deputy Secretary Janabil also gave speeches at the report meeting.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'NINGXIA RIBAO' REPORTS REGIONAL CENSUS FIGURES

HK121057 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Regional Statistics Bureau communique on the main figures of the region's 1982 census]

[Text] In accordance with state unified planning on carrying out the third national census, Ningxia Autonomous Region has victoriously accomplished the task of registration and manual computation in the census under the unified leadership of the regional CPC committee and government, with the active support of the people of various nationalities and through the common efforts of all the census personnel. Following are the principal figures of the Ningxia Autonomous Region census:

#### I. The Total Population

At 0 hour, 1 July 1982, there were 3,895,578 people in Ningxia, of which 2,006,795 were males, constituting 51.5 percent of the total population and 1,888,783 were females, constituting 48.5 percent of the total population. The proportion of the sexes (if 100 was taken as an index for the number of females, the index for the number of males) would be 106.25.

The population in the present census has increased by 1,788,088 people over the 2,107,490 people in the second population census carried out in 1964. The annual average increase was 99,338 people. The total increase over 18 years is 84.84 percent and the average annual increase is 3.47 percent. Compared with the 3,833,771 people at the end of 1981, the number of people increased by 61,807, an increase of 1.61 percent.

The regional distribution of population is as follows:

Yinchuan municipality	673,529
Urban area of Yinchuan	363,508
Yongning County	152,790
Huolan County	157,231
Shizuishan municipality	553,189
Urban area of Shizuishan	304,228
Pingluo County	229,960
Taole County	19,001

Yinnan Prefecture	1,335,399
Wuzhong County	211,052
Qingtongxia County	184,967
Zhongwei County	245,444
Zhongning County	177,677
Lingwu County	188,161
Yanchi County	119,235
Tongxin County	208,863
Guyuan Prefecture	1,333,461
Guyuan County	546,401
Haiyuan County	239,777
Xiji County	307,365
Longde County	159,925
Jingyuan County	79,993

## II. Resident Conditions in the Census

1. Permanent residents with local registration	3,847,327
2. Permanent residents of over 1 year and with registration in other places	31,484
3. Residents of less than 1 year who had left their place of registration more than a year ago	682
4. Residents with registration to be determined	15,509
5. Originally resident but now studying or working abroad and temporarily without registration	576

In addition, those who have permanent registration, but have resided in other places for over 1 year 22,442

## III. Level of Education

Of the total population of Ningxia, there are 19,855 people with a university graduate level of education, 5,814 people with a university undergraduate (or currently enrolled student) level of education, 206,230 people with a senior high school level of education, 605,457 people with a junior high school level of education and 1,000,614 people with a primary school level of education.

Compared with the figures of the second census in 1964, for every 100,000 people in the whole region, there are the following changes in the people's levels of education: The number of people with a university level of education increased from 383 to 659; the number of people with a senior high school level of education increased from 1,250 to 5,294; the number of people with a junior high school level of education increased from 4,081 to 15,542; and the number of people with a primary school level of education increased from 18,732 to 25,686.



There are 1,837,970 people in the whole region with a higher than primary school level of education, constituting 47.18 percent of the total population. Compared with the 24.45 percent in the 1964 census, there has been a rise of 12.73 percent. There are 1,124,852 people above the age of 12 who are illiterate or almost illiterate, 28.88 percent of the total population. Compared with the 44.89 percent in the 1964 census, there has been a drop of 16.01 percent.

#### IV. The Conditions of the Nationalities

The whole region consists of 31 nationalities, 8 more nationalities than the 1964 census. These nationalities are the Han, Hui, Man, Menggu (Monggol), Zhuang, Chaoxian (Korean), Dongxiang, Tujia, Miao, Tu, Zang (Tibetan), Weiwuer (Uygur), Buyi, Tong, Yao, Bai, Hasake (Kasakh), Dai, Li, Jing, Hezhe, Yi, She, Gaoshan (Aborigines), Naxi, Sala, Maonan, Xibai, Baoan, Yugu and Eluosi (Russian). There are 2,651,354 people of the Han nationality, 68.06 percent of the total population, an increase of 81.96 percent over the 1964 census; 1,235,207 people of the Hui nationality, 31.71 percent of the total population, an increase of 90.92 percent over the 1964 census; and 9,017 people of other minor nationalities, which constitute 0.23 percent of the total population, an increase of 164.20 percent over the 1964 census.

#### V. Age Conditions of the Population

The age condition of Ningxia region belongs to the "young type" and the median age of the population of the region is 18.39, 0.11 years younger than 18.50 of the second census of 1964. There are 1,606,535 people under 15 years of age, who constitute 41.24 percent of the population. Some 46.3 percent of the total population was born since 1966, 61 percent of the total population was born since 1958 and 74.9 percent of the total population was born since 1949.

There are 2,064 old people of over 85 years in the whole region, 0.05 percent of the total population, of which 22 are over 100 years. The highest age is 110.

#### VI. Distribution and Changes in Urban and Rural Population

Of the total population in the whole region, there are 875,940 people living in the 2 municipalities and 14 towns, of which 667,736 people live in the municipalities and 208,204 in towns. Compared with the 1964 census, there is a total increase of 485,001 people in the population of municipalities and towns and over 18 years the percentage increased by 124.06 percent. Of the total population, the proportion rose from 18.55 percent of 1964 to 22.49 percent. There are 3,019,638 people living in rural areas, the increase over 18 years in the total number of people is 1,303,087, an increase of 75.91 percent. Of the total population, the proportion dropped from 81.45 percent in 1964 to 77.51 percent.

## VII. Birth and Death Rate of the Population

According to the census registration, there were 112,251 people born in Ningxia in 1981, the birth rate being 29.65 per thousand and 23,034 people died in 1981, the death rate being 6.08 per thousand. There were 89,217 births and the natural growth rate is 23.57 per thousand.

## VIII. The Quality of the Census

When the processes of registration and examination were finished, a sample checking on overall quality was conducted. The results proved that the census registration of Ningxia has met the high quality requirements. The sample checking was conducted among 611,601 people out of 114,981 families. The results are:

Number of people: 3 people, 0.0049 per thousand of the total population were registered twice; 5 people, 0.0082 per thousand of the total population were not registered, which meant that the net difference in population was 2 people and the rate 0.0033 per thousand.

Sex: 18 people were wrongly recorded and the error rate was 0.03 per thousand.

Age: 248 people were wrongly recorded, the error rate was 0.41 per thousand.

The number of people born in 1981: mistakes 0 people, error rate 0 per thousand.

The number of people dead in 1981: mistakes 0 people, error rate 0 per thousand.

In the current population census, the whole region released 13,112 census personnel, 3,405 census instructors and 9,023 working personnel for the various levels of census work and also organized and mobilized the vast number of activists and cadres at the grassroots levels. Before the census registration, we also conscientiously carried out reorganization in resident registration, arranged the number of streets and houses, strengthened neighborhood groups, carried out strict training, experimented over and over again, made extensive propaganda and carried out all kinds of preparatory work. During the census, because the leaders at various levels personally commanded and set strict demands, the census personnel were highly responsible and scrupulous about every detail and the people of various nationalities actively coordinated and enthusiastically supported the census work, we successfully finished the census registration before 10 July. We then carried out individual, mutual and united checking, quality checks and acceptance, examined and verified the collected data and corrected the errors in due time. Thus we achieved a high quality in the census.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT

OW240453 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The third session of the First Academy Affairs Committee of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences recently stressed that efforts should be made, in light of actual conditions prevailing, to explore the objective law for socialist modernization in our country and to develop social sciences with Chinese characteristics.

Secretary General Mei Yi of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said at the meeting that social science workers must conduct meticulous investigation and study, in a down-to-earth and diligent way, on the great practice of socialist modernization and submit valuable views to the central authorities as reference in making policy decisions.

The meeting held that, in order to develop social sciences with Chinese characteristics to cope with the needs of socialist modernization, it is necessary to do a good job in restructuring existing research units and to build up the rank and file of social science workers. Comrades participating in this meeting summed up earlier achievements in restructuring organizations.

The meeting stressed that the key to modernizing social sciences lies in improving the ideological quality and proficiency of the research personnel and in enriching the knowledge of the research staff. Social science workers must study theories and solve practical problems in the course of socialist modernization; they should not expect to do their work by relying on their predecessors' achievements, but must rely on themselves to carry on creative research.

Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the meeting. Also present were more than 60 persons including Xia Nai, Qian Zhongshu [6929 6988 2579] and Ru Xin [3067 0207], vice presidents of the academy; and Zhang Youyu, Xu Dixin and Qian Junrui, advisers. At the meeting, the participants also discussed establishing an academic committee of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the "Regulations Governing the Work of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Draft)."

CSO: 4005/166

NOTICE RESTRICTS UNAUTHORIZED SCHOOL SYSTEM CHANGES

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 1, Jan 82 p 47

[Article: "Notice Restricting the Changing of School Systems and Salary Systems Without Approval"]

[Text] On 17 September 1981, the state Office of Personnel and the Ministry of Education issued the "Notice To Restrict the Changing of School Systems and Salary Systems Without Authorization." The "Notice" indicated: Recently it has been discovered that certain areas, departments and schools had approved their own changes in school systems and raises in fixed wage levels established for middle level vocational schools, technical schools, finance and economics classes, training classes and dai pei sheng [0108 1014 3932] before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution." This is covert upgrading which, if not restricted, will create confusion concerning wages to be paid graduates. In order to stop this, the following points were specially raised in the hope that each area and department would seriously implement them.

1. Regardless of whether they were established before or during the "Great Cultural Revolution," professional training schools and middle level vocational schools whose systems were approved and fixed by the concerned departments or by the provinces, municipalities or autonomous regions may not change their school systems for any reasons without authorization. In individual cases where there is an actual need to upgrade a middle level technical school to a college or a professional training school to an undergraduate university, approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Education and the state Office of Personnel before changes can be put into effect.

2. Fixed wage levels for graduates of institutes of higher learning and middle level vocational schools cannot be raised or changed by any areas, departments or schools, but only by the clear stipulation of the State Council or joint departments of the State Council.

3. During the adjustment of the national economy in 1962, the state adjusted the institutes of higher learning and middle level vocational schools. Some institutes of higher learning were cut back and merged, switched to middle level vocational schools or closed, arrangements being made for their students. The problems resulting from that (including the problem of wages) were addressed in Party Central Committee documents and in stipulations laid down by concerned departments. After the national economy recovered, some middle level vocational

schools received the permission of the State Council to regain status as institutes of higher learning and it was decided that the students enrolled at that time were to be given wages based on the school system status that was granted.

4. The wage level for graduate students and students in training classes and advanced study classes enrolled in institutes of higher learning, middle level vocational schools and related units cannot be assessed according to the regulations in the two (abridged) documents issued by the State Council in 1980.

5. Prior to receiving this notice, those that have already raised fixed wage levels may be allowed to continue them if units at the schools find, upon examination, that the work (labor) displayed, ability to fulfill duties and technical levels are up to standard. Otherwise, corrections should be made.

9705

CSO: 4005/125



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### STUDENT STATUS TERMINOLOGY EXPLAINED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 1, Jan 82 p 47

[Article: "Explanation of Terms Concerning The Status of Students in Institutes of Higher Learning"]

[Text] On 27 July 1981, the Ministry of Education issued the paper "Explanation of Terms Concerning the Status of Students in Institutes of Higher Learning." The document pointed out:

At present, the explanations of terms concerning the status of students in institutes of higher learnign found in some documents, publications and propaganda reports are not consistent, are unclear and confusing. In order to unify understanding and aid in work, we now offer the following explanations of confused terms commonly encountered:

#### 1. Concerning "entering class" ["ji" 4787] and "class" ["jie" 1447].

According to convention, one should speak of a student who matriculates in a certain year as a member of the XXXX entering class, or simply the XX entering class. For example, the 1978 entering class or simply the 78 entering class.

The year of a graduating class is its class. For example, the graduates of 1982 are simply called graduates of the class of 82. From now on the XX entering class [XX ji] students will at all times refer to the students who matriculated in the year XX; students of the XX class [XX jie students] will indicate students who graduate in the year XX.

#### 2. "Interruption of study," [xiuxue 0128 1331], "continuance of admission status" ["baoliu ruxue zige" 0202 3966 0354 1331 6327 2706] and "continuance of student status" ["baoliu xueji 0202 3966 1331 4694].

A. "Interruption of study" applies to students with full student status who, for various reasons, receive permission from the school to interrupt their study for a period of time. Leave is generally allowed for a period of one year. During the leave, students continue to enjoy stipulated student privileges.

B. "Continuance of admission status" applies to students who, in the course of undergoing new student health examinations, are found to have a disease which medical units diagnose as curable within a short period of time or who, for other reasons, receive permission from the school to maintain their admission eligibility for the following year. According to present regulations, admission status can be maintained for only one year. During the period that admission status is maintained, students do not have student status and do not enjoy the privileges that students who have interrupted their study do.

C. "Continuance of student status" applies to students at institutes of higher learning who, for one reason or another, must break off their study and do not meet the requirements of students interrupting their study. After personally applying for and receiving permission from their schools to break off their study, they continue to be eligible to resume study. According to present regulations, student status can only be maintained for one year. Those who have not gone through the procedures necessary to resume study within that time lose their student status. Students whose student status is continued do not enjoy the privileges of students at the schools or of students whose study has been interrupted.

3. "Graduate" ["biyesheng" 0398 2814 3932], "graduated student" ["Jieyesheng" 4814 2814 3932] and "attendees" ["yiyesheng" 5125 2814 3932].

A. "Graduate" refers to a student with full student status who has completed all required courses of study, passed the necessary tests and been given permission to graduate. Graduates are given diplomas by their schools.

B. "Graduated student" refers to a student with full student status who has completed all required courses of study, but who has not done satisfactory work in one or more courses (including graduation thesis, dissertation or graduation project). Graduated students are given a certificate of completion of study [jieye zhengshu].

C. "Attendee" refers to a student with full student status who dropped out of school before completing a planned course of study (exclusive of students who have been expelled). An attendee is given a certificate of attendance or a study history certificate.

The above explanations are also suited to middle level vocational schools.

9705

CSO: 4005/125

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON WORK TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK231206 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Sha Hong [3097 3163] of the Propaganda and Education Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department: "Five Views on Doing Still Better Work Concerning Intellectuals"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Since early this year, acting upon the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, various areas and departments throughout the country have successively concentrated for a period of time on an overall review of work relating to intellectuals. The most rewarding result of this review is that organizations and cadres at all levels throughout the party have raised to varying degrees their awareness of the position and role of intellectuals in modernization. For a long time, "leftist" prejudices marked by contempt for intellectuals have been rather deeprooted. In some cases, these "leftist" prejudices are attributive to the remaining influence of the fallacies created by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary groups. In other cases, they have originated from narrow concepts based on small production. In still other cases, they are the result of the long-existing idea of treating intellectuals as "outsiders" without understanding their actual conditions. The one-sidedness in people's thinking and approach is especially to blame. Perfection is asked of intellectuals. Their strong points are even regarded as weaknesses. Through this review, everyone has realized that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals have not only relatively good cultural and scientific knowledge but also a highly cherished sense of patriotism and a keen sense of dedication to work. It also has been realized that many difficulties do exist, as far as their working and living conditions are concerned. This hampers the full development of their talents. Based on this understanding, many comrades feel that it is not a case of "having gone too far" and "overdoing it" in doing things for intellectuals, but rather a matter of not doing the work concerning intellectuals well enough.

Through this review, a number of actual problems confronting intellectuals have been solved--problems calling for an urgent solution. The solution of some of the problems already solved requires manpower and money. These problems should have been solved by various enterprises in the past but were not. For example, some institutes of higher learning in Fuzhou

municipality had few commercial networks in the neighborhood. They had difficulty obtaining nonstaple foods. They also had public transportation and other problems. Recently, the secretaries of the municipal CPC committee summoned the responsible comrades of the municipal financial affairs office, the construction committee, the economic committee, the planning committee, the postal office, the telecommunications bureau and the public security bureau to a meeting. It was immediately decided to take such measures as setting up additional commercial networks, improving the supply of nonstaple foods, extending the public bus line and increasing its service, delivering magazines, newspapers and mail directly to the party concerned, controlling environmental pollution, maintaining social order, and so forth. After the meeting, all the departments concerned undertook to carry out the relevant measures. Other problems still remain unsolved, but so long as we assume a serious attitude, they can be gradually solved after due efforts. For example, housing is generally a difficult problem. During the period of the review, Jiangxi Province rearranged housing for 1,921 households. The leadership of the Yichang Medical College, Hubei gave priority to the allocation of newly built dormitories for teachers. In the process of the review, Shandong University revised its program for the distribution of housing, thus improving living conditions for some workers at and above the level of the lecture who had housing problems. These facts show that so long as the leadership attaches importance to the matter and resolves to go all out, many things can be done.

Some provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have sorted out problems discovered in the review. They have laid down local regulations or made decisions concerning certain problems of a common nature. This has paved the way for firmly carrying out relevant policies and solving problems. For example, the full development of the intellectuals' role is combined with the effort to accelerate the "four transformations" of the leading groups at all levels. It has been decided to show greater courage in selecting and promoting elite middle-aged and young educated cadres. To solve the problem of irrational distribution of talent and failure to give full scope to people's abilities, relevant departments are studying concrete measures and programs to allow the rational circulation of talent in an organized and planned manner. Refresher technical training centers for departments at various levels are to be set up in order to solve the problem of enriching scientific and technical cadres' knowledge. Where local financial conditions permit, backbone middle-aged technical personnel, personnel trained in agriculture, and others are given "allowances on the job," "work allowances," or living allowances; special funds are devoted to improving intellectuals' working and living conditions; specialized technical cadres or farm (forestry center) cadres are being helped to solve the problem of having to live separated from their spouses in the countryside, so as to free them from all worries; and some rational and feasible systems are being devised for the benefit of high-level intellectuals and backbone middle-aged technical workers in regard to political treatment and remuneration--systems such as special arrangements for scanning reports and listening to reports, the issuance of special medical benefit cards, the provision of transportation, and so forth.

The review of work relating to intellectuals has further cemented the ties between the party and intellectuals. Leading cadres at various levels in particular have affectionately exchanged confidence with intellectuals, seeing them at their homes, humbly listening to their opinions, showing every concern over the difficulties they face, and helping with the timely solution of a number of problems. This has enabled the masses of intellectuals to deeply feel the party's solicitude and affection. They have greatly aroused their political enthusiasm as masters of the house, dedicating themselves to the modernization effort.

In light of the spirit of what was said at the 12th CPC National Congress concerning "striving to firmly carry out the policy toward intellectuals" and "paying particular attention to fully developing the intellectuals' role" and in the context of the conditions and views reflected in this review, we must in future continue to persist in properly handling work relating to intellectuals. We must further create a new situation in doing work relating to intellectuals.

/1. We must properly handle propaganda and education work in a more extensive and penetrating manner, enabling the whole party and the whole society to correctly understand the position and role of intellectuals in socialist society. This is an important problem in properly handling work relating to intellectuals./

After several years of implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals and especially after this concentrated review, mistaken "leftist" ideas about intellectuals have been greatly corrected but not completely overcome. Some leading cadres still do not understand that the party's policy toward intellectuals has been adjusted in content, from "unity, education and transformation" to "putting them on an equal footing politically, using them boldly in work and showing every concern for them in their life." The mistaken ideas existing among a small number of people are often the results of a lack of education. Therefore, we must in future seriously publicize the viewpoint put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress that the workers, peasants and intellectuals constitute three fundamental social forces, and that, like workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force to be relied upon in building socialism. This is in order to break away from the bonds of "leftist" thinking and the concept of small production. First, within the party and also throughout society, we must foster the new trend of setting great store by science, education and culture and by intellectuals. Apart from continuously publishing some convincing articles, newspapers and magazines must report more about advanced figures among intellectuals and preach in a down-to-earth manner their advanced ideas and their contributions to the building of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Meanwhile, we must strengthen and improve ideological and political work concerning intellectuals. We must guide them to link actual work with the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and to continuously raise their level of consciousness, so that they can unite as one with the workers and peasants in making new contributions to modernization.



/2. The main problem in properly handling work concerning intellectuals is that in assigning and using intellectuals, we must realistically achieve the aim of combining what is learned with what is applied in practice, finding full scope for their abilities and giving full play to their role in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization./

In the past few years, various areas have carried out the party Central Committee's instructions on filling the ranks of cadres with people more revolutionary, younger, better educated and more specialized. They have selected from among specialized technical personnel a number of elite elements to join leading groups at various levels. But due to irrational allocation of work, some technical personnel already assigned to leading groups have become entangled in administrative affairs and cannot give full play to the proper role of their scientific knowledge in building leading groups. In future, we must continue to select from among specialized cadres elite elements combining political integrity with ability for participation in leading groups. In this regard, we must broaden our horizon a bit and move ahead a little faster. We must also pay attention to study the solution of the problem of their participation in leading groups and of how to give better play to their role. This is not only an urgent task in building leading groups but also an important task in doing work concerning intellectuals.

In rearranging specialized personnel assigned to work for which they are not trained, or in which they are not specialized, we have in the past few years done rewarding work. However, work remains to be done in this respect. We must pay attention to the problem of irrational distribution of talent. According to the view reflected in this review, some areas and departments have relatively large numbers of technical personnel, and some units are known for their serious neglect and waste of talent. On the other hand, some light and textile industrial departments, collectively owned units, especially newly developed medium-sized and small towns and cities and remote areas, are experiencing a serious shortage of scientific and technical personnel. This situation of irrational distribution of talent must be rectified. Meanwhile, we must also promote among intellectuals the lofty ideal of being ever-ready to go to every part of the world and of dedicating themselves to the great socialist cause.

/3. For intellectuals and especially middle-aged ones who play a backbone role in production and work, the gradual improvement of living and working conditions is a problem to be urgently solved in the current efforts to do work concerning intellectuals./

As far as this problem is concerned, apart from realistic measures taken by the state to successively improve intellectuals' remuneration and working conditions in separate groups over different periods of time, all areas and departments and basic-level units should actively work out ways and means to do rear service and rear-service protection work well.

What disturbs intellectuals most are trifles in life and work. These keep them from concentrating on their work. Mental labor often requires rapt

attention with no interruptions. Therefore, it is suggested that various areas and units arouse forces throughout society to relieve intellectuals of unnecessary worries. We must teach rear service personnel to really foster the concept of serving teaching, scientific research, medical treatment, and so forth on the front line.

/4. Seriously organizing refresher courses for various kinds of technical personnel to enrich their knowledge is a strategic guideline for building the ranks of intellectuals./

In this review, many scientific and technical personnel said that a great part of the knowledge they acquired in the past has become outdated compared with the spectacular advances in scientific and technical fields. But the leaders of many units only ask them to continue their normal work. No attention is paid to advanced studies for them. Party committees at all levels should take the organization of vocational studies for scientific and technical personnel as a strategic task of great importance and ensure a given period of time for them to take up vocational studies away from production. Meanwhile, support should also be given to them if they seek to acquire new knowledge while on the job. Where conditions permit, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can establish special bases for the training of scientific and technical cadres. Scientific associations can also give better play to their role in this respect.

/5. Stabilizing and strengthening the ranks of intellectuals on the agricultural front and in remote areas requires certain special policies./

Instability in the ranks of intellectuals on the agricultural front and in remote areas is a problem that requires urgent solution. Since the founding of the PRC, universities and secondary vocational schools have trained more than 700,000 scientific and technical personnel in agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding. In the general survey in 1978, only 280,000 of them had remained on the agricultural and stockbreeding fronts, 60 percent having changed trades. This situation is very harmful to the improvement of agricultural production and the development of the economy of the border areas. The most important reason why this problem has for a long time remained unsolved is that we lack certain policies that encourage intellectuals to head for the agricultural front and for remote areas. To stabilize and strengthen the ranks of intellectuals on the agricultural front and in remote areas, apart from strengthening ideological and political work and teaching intellectuals to foster the idea of becoming involved in agriculture as a glory, and assignment to a tough job in a remote area as an honor, we must formulate and carry out certain special policies.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HENAN TEACHERS COMPLAIN ABOUT UNRULY STUDENT

#### Facts Recounted

HK101231 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] On 18 May, some of the teachers at the Yancheng County No 2 Middle School wrote a letter to the editor of the Henan People's Broadcasting Station complaining about a student in their school. His name is (Bai Weiping) and his father is the secretary of the Yancheng County CPC Committee. The teachers expressed their distress and helplessness and hoped that the radio station would help solve the problem as soon as possible. They listed the following facts:

(Bai Weiping) and his gang pushed down the wall around the school and broke over half of the glass panes in classroom windows and doors.

Taking advantage of the power and influence of his father, (Bai Weiping) seriously disrupted school order. He often beat other students for no reason and made fun of girl students. He even beat teachers on many occasions. However, nobody dared to stop him although everybody was very angry. Since he was wicked and he was the son of a leading cadre, he was given the nickname, Son of a Lord Bai.

In March, when (Bai Weiping) and his gang took part in a long-distance race organized by the school, they rode bicycles for part of the distance. A student reported this to the teachers but (Bai) beat him black and blue before some 1,000 people, creating a very bad impression. Not even the teachers could dissuade him.

On another occasion, (Bai) beat a student till he bled. A form master tried to stop him but he too was beaten.

In April, (Bai Weiping) and his gang got drunk and made trouble in the students' dormitory. When the school's education supervisor tried to stop him, (Bai) said arrogantly: I am not afraid of you, nor am I afraid of the headmaster himself. I do not care as much as a fig for any teacher here.

At the end of May, (Bai) six times insulted and beat a girl. He even pushed some paper up her nose.

On 13 May, (Bai Weiping) sat for the junior middle school graduation examination. When a teacher asked him to arrange his desk properly so as not to affect others, (Bai) beat him.

In the teachers' letter, they also expressed their fear of retaliation.

#### Liu Jie Investigates Complaint

HK101233 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] Reporters of the Henan People's Broadcasting Station and comrades of the Henan Provincial Education Bureau have conducted an investigation of the issue. In accordance with the instructions given by Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the Xuchang Prefectural CPC Committee has also conducted a special investigation. Results of these investigations show that the problems existing in Yancheng County No 2 Middle School are even more serious than was stated in the letter.

Taking advantage of his father's power and influence, (Bai Weiping) and his gang have beaten 5 teachers and 20 students. They have made trouble inside and outside the school, creating a very bad impression. As a result, the situation in Yancheng County No 2 Middle School is nearly as bad as it was during the 10 years of internal turmoil.

Comrade (Bai Baosong), father of (Bai Weiping), has heard about his son's evil doings but has not educated him in the appropriate way. In fact, he is conniving with his son's behavior. (Bai Baosong) once said to leaders of the school: This child is a real problem for me. He is no good at studying. Let him stay here till he graduates from junior middle school and then I will send him to the army where he will be punished. In the face of such an attitude, the school authorities dared not interfere in (Bai Weiping's) evil deeds.

Leaders of the Yancheng No 2 Middle School and the Yancheng County Education Bureau should also be held responsible for not properly implementing the principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session. (Bai Weiping) has not been educated in the appropriate way, though he has acted violently on several occasions.

Since April 1980, 23 students in this school have been punished for violating school discipline but (Bai Weiping) has all along been winked at. The school authorities do not pay attention to the demands of the teachers and students and are afraid of offending (Bai Weiping's) father if they punish the son. In this way, (Bai Weiping's) arrogance grows.

### Prefecture Committee Decision

HK101235 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] The Yancheng County CPC Committee has helped to improve the situation in the Yancheng No 2 Middle School and has criticized, helped and punished the people concerned. Normal order has been restored to the school.

The provincial CPC committee has attached great importance to the No 2 middle school issue. First Secretary Liu Jie gave instruction in June asking the Xuchang Prefecture CPC Committee to carry out an investigation and handle the matter. At the end of the investigation, the Xuchang CPC Committee made the following decisions:

Comrade (Bai Baosong) is to make serious self-criticism at the democratic life meeting of the county CPC committee standing committee, the general assembly of the teachers and staff of the No 2 middle school and the general assembly of party members of organs directly under the Yancheng County CPC Committee. Further steps will depend on his attitude in making self-criticism and the opinion of the people.

The prefecture CPC committee suggests expelling (Bai Weiping) from school in accordance with school discipline. Judicial departments shall have him tried according to law.

The school leading group shall first sum up experiences and lessons and do their routine work well. Further steps will be taken according to the seriousness and nature of various mistakes.

The above decisions have subsequently been carried out. Two experienced comrades have been sent to be headmaster and deputy headmaster of the school. Changes in the school are gratifying.

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHANXI URGES UPGRADING PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

SK171128 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] At a recent meeting to analyze the quality of primary education sponsored by the provincial education office, directors of various prefectural and municipal education bureaus and teaching and research sections and responsible comrades of schools for middle school and kindergarten teachers unanimously held that the key to achieving universal primary education by 1990 as set forth by the 12th CPC Congress lies in teaching quality and that the mountainous areas are the major areas for popularizing primary education. The current major problem in the development and improvement of primary education is that all localities have not paid due attention to this matter of great importance.

From the results of this year's junior high school entrance examinations taken by more than 480,000 primary school graduates, comrades to the meeting saw that only some 170,000 students, or 35 percent, passed the mathematics and Chinese examinations. In a certain mountainous area only 14.6 percent, the lowest, of its graduates passed the two examinations.

Why is the quality of primary school education so poor? Comrades from various prefectural and municipal education departments analyzed the specific situations in their localities. They held that the major reason is that leading persons of education departments and schools at all levels do not put their main efforts on primary school education, do not fully understand the importance and emergency of improving the quality of primary school education and attach importance to it, and, as a result, they lack comprehensive and long-term plans and effective measures for the building of the teachers ranks, for the management of teaching work and for the improvement of teaching conditions. After discussions and analysis, the participants thought that, instead of feeling satisfied with the entrance and attendance rates of school-age children, we should regard the improvement of the quality of primary school education as a pressing task for achieving universal primary school education. The meeting held discussions on suggestions and measures for improving education quality. It held: We should, first of all, study well the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, thoroughly understand the great significance of improving education quality in the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, conscientiously strengthen leadership over primary school education, improve

the ideological, political and professional standards of the teachers ranks and lead, manage and reform teaching in strict accordance with the party's education policy and the law governing primary school education, so that primary school education can better satisfy the need of agricultural production and peasants' livelihood.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### CONGRESS OF PROGRESSIVES IN EDUCATION OPENS IN GUANGZHOU

HK190324 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT  
18 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial Congress of Advanced Educational Workers and Advanced Collectives of the General Education System solemnly opened in Guangzhou this morning. Leading persons of the province and the municipality, including Liu Tianfu, Yang Kanghua and Luo Peiyuan; and 400 representatives of outstanding teachers, educational workers and outstanding collectives are attending the congress. Representatives have come from kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools of all kinds, spare-time schools and education administrative departments. This congress is the first grand meeting of outstanding workers in the general education front held in our province since 1965.

The main tasks of the congress are to study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, exchange experiences, commend the progressives, set up examples, encourage the general education front throughout the province to whip up an upsurge of learning from and catching up with the progressives and to create a new situation in the general education cause in our province and in socialist modernization in our country.

(Li Tao), director of the provincial culture and education office, delivered the opening speech at the congress. (Zhang Xuejie), vice chairman of the provincial education trade union, gave the congratulatory speech. Liu Tianfu, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee secretary and governor, spoke at the congress. He said: The 12th party congress regarded education as one of the key strategic points. Education is the foundation of the four modernizations and the basis for the progress and development of the nation. An illiterate nation cannot achieve the four modernizations. Therefore, education is the cause of the whole party and the whole nation and is the important foundation for building material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. Our whole party must attach importance to and support education and carry out educational work in our province even better.

Vice Governor Yang Kanghua also spoke at the congress. In his speech, Comrade Yang Kanghua hoped that the representatives would rely on party leadership, closely integrate with the masses and serve as leaders in completely implementing the party's policy on education and creating a new situation in the general education system.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### JIANGSU HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SCANDAL DESCRIBED

OW161417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 16 Nov (XINHUA)—The Jiangpu County Capital Construction Bureau of Nanjing municipality recently decided to tear down and rebuild a four-story housing project having serious construction defects and to hold the project contractor--the Shiqiao construction engineering team of Jiangpu County--primarily responsible for the economic losses.

Construction of the four-story brick-concrete housing project began in last January, and by the end of May the walls and main features of the fourth floor were completed. Then on 11 July, when the rain shelter on the fourth-floor balcony was being dismantled, an 11-meter-long concrete beam suddenly snapped and the rain shelter came crashing down on the fourth-floor balcony causing it to give way and crash on the third-floor and thence to the second-floor balconies, both of which collapsed under the combined weight. Meanwhile, the building's outer wall was torn from the inner walls by the force of the collapsing balconies.

The new building was constructed for the Jiangpu County Housing Administrative Bureau as a residential building. For its construction, the bureau had contracted to the Shiqiao construction engineering team for both labor and materials to do the job. However, after the contracts were signed, the Shiqiao construction engineering team then contracted to its subordinate construction groups for the labor part of the project with a stipulation that any construction materials saved during the construction would be divided between the two with 40 percent going to the construction team and 60 percent to the construction groups.

After the accident took place, engineers and technicians from the Nanjing Municipal Capital Construction Commission and the municipal construction engineering bureau and the Jiangpu County Capital Construction Bureau conducted a thorough investigation and analysis. They found that the strength of the concrete beams used on the building was only about 60 percent of the prescribed strength. According to the building's design, the concrete mixture for the building's walls when solidified should withstand a pressure of 25 kilograms per square centimeter. However, the concrete blocks used for the first- and second-floor walls could only withstand a pressure of 10 kilograms per square centimeter. Thus, even before its completion, the building was already a hazard to human lives.

To enforce discipline and educate construction workers to firmly abide by the principle of "quality comes first," the Jiangpu County Capital Construction Bureau decided to pull down and rebuild the entire building. It also decided that, besides the 1,000 yuan indemnity to be paid by the unit which designed the building, the Shiqiao construction engineering team should shoulder the entire rebuilding cost of 30,000 yuan, and that due punishment would be meted out according to the investigation results to those who were chiefly responsible for the accident.

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HENAN'S LIU JIE AWARDS TITLE TO WORKER YANG ZAO

#### Meeting To Confer Title

HK121044 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government called a meeting to confer the glorious title of contemporary foolish old man on Comrade Yang Zao. This morning, the provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government held a meeting at the provincial hall of the people to award the glorious title of contemporary foolish old man to retired old worker Yang Zao of the Nanxilu Brigade of the Tongye Commune, Anyang County. Liu Jie, first secretary of the CPC provincial committee; Secretaries Zhao Wenfu, Li Qingwei, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang and (Han Jiangcao); Hu Shangli, political commissar of the provincial military district; Commander Shang Tan; Vice Governor Yue Xiaoxia; (Ji Hanxing), and other responsible comrades attended today's meeting. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Zhang Shude.

A decision by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Henan Provincial People's Government on the award of the title of contemporary foolish old man to Comrade Yang Zao said that retired old worker of the Nanxilu Brigade of the Tongye Commune, Anyang County, sought neither fame nor wealth. For several decades, he persisted in doing voluntary work for the masses, repairing bridges and building roads for the benefit of future generations. Especially since his retirement, he has continuously dedicated himself to the cause of promoting the well-being of the people. He goes to work early and gets home late, driving himself hard day and night. He has put in more than 3,700 mandays of voluntary work. Though now the age of 77, he still persists in continuously cutting out paths through mountains and building roads. Comrade Yang Zao's deeds embody the traditional virtues of our laboring people and brilliant communist thinking. He is worthy of being called the foolish old man of our era.

The decision said that the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government are calling on CPC and CYL members, cadres and people throughout the province to learn from Comrade Yang Zao. It is demanded that in upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, the effort to learn from Comrade Yang Zao be closely linked with the campaign to learn from Comrade (Zhao Chun'e). Party committees and governments at all

levels must realistically strengthen leadership and train thousands upon thousands of new versions of the foolish old man with communist spirit.

Amidst thunderous applause, Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, personally handed over a banner inscribed with the wording, the glorious title of the contemporary foolish old man, to retired old worker Comrade Yang Zao. Comrade Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, spoke warmly. After briefly introducing the brilliant deeds of Comrade Yang Zao, Comrade Li Qingwei spoke.

Comrade Li Qingwei said that under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must take Comrade Yang Zao as an example, enthusiastically plunge into socialist modernization, arouse our spirits, fight doggedly and ceaselessly, and show unity in a struggle to create a new situation and usher in new victories.

In an extremely warm atmosphere, Comrade Yang Zao made a speech.

Comrade (Liang Zhiqiang), secretary of the party committee of the Tongye Commune, Anyang County, also recounted in detail at the meeting the deeds of Comrade Yang Zao. His speech was warmly hailed by the comrades attending the meeting. Representatives of the party members, cadres, workers and the masses of the provincial capital and the organs directly under the province attended today's award meeting.

#### Henan Radio Praise

HK121046 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Develop the Spirit of the Contemporary Foolish Old Man and Create a New Situation in All Fields of Our Province's Socialist Construction"]

[Excerpts] To cite the glorious deeds of Comrade Yang Zao, allow communist thinking to be carried forward and developed and let the spirit of the foolish old man be passed on from generation to generation, the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and Henan Provincial People's Government decided to confer the glorious title of the contemporary foolish old man on Comrade Yang Zao. Since Comrade Yang Zao's glorious deeds were publicized by the press and broadcasting stations, a strong response has been aroused among the masses of cadres and people throughout the province. Everyone has unanimously praised Comrade Yang Zao's lofty communist thinking and virtues. He is praised as the new version of the foolish old man of the socialist era, a shining example in building socialist material and spiritual civilization, and a good example to be followed by the people throughout the province. Comrade Yang Zao's deeds embody our laboring people's traditional virtues and brilliant communist thinking. He is worthy of being called the modern version of the foolish old man.

Like Comrade Yang Zao, ~~our Communist Party members~~, revolutionary cadres and masses of people must cherish the great goals of communism, ~~fight amid~~ hardships and work selflessly. Like Comrade Yang Zao, we must wholeheartedly serve the people, welcome suffering for the sake of modernization and show the courage to sacrifice our lives for the people. Like Comrade Yang Zao, we must get down to earth and put our noses to the grindstone.

The spirit of the contemporary foolish old man is a symbol of our era. At present, various areas are thoroughly studying and upholding the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, formulating plans to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and studying measures to quadruple the total industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. To ensure the realization of the great goals set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress, we must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must properly organize the campaign to learn from Yang Zao. Leading cadres at all levels and the masses of party and league members must take the lead in the study effort and show personal examples. They must be models to the masses. They must closely link the campaign to learn from Yang Zao with the campaign to learn from Comrade (Zhao Chun'e). They must carry to a new level the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist thinking as its core, and train thousands upon thousands of new versions of the foolish old man of the socialist era with a communist spirit. They must create a new situation in all fields of our province's socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'SHAANXI RIBAO' ON DESIRE TO REFORM ITSELF

HK101202 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Newspapers Must Be Reformed"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Presently, all trades and professions are bustling with discussions on how to create a new situation in their work. This newspaper has successively acknowledged letters from our readers, together with a series of suggestions on how to create a new situation in our work to reform the newspaper. Comrades in our editorial department also feel it is very necessary to improve our paper and make it more popular among readers. However, the question of how to improve it is indeed the new problem calling for solution.

Regarding improvement of news reports, Comrade Xi Zhongxun, a member of the CPC Secretariat, gave his view through five suggestions on 10 November 1981, saying: /1) "Truth." News reports should be true to facts. 2) "Shortness." Reports, newsletters and articles should all be short. 3) "Promptness." News reports must be quick and prompt, otherwise, they will quickly become out of date. 4) "Vividness." The language of a newspaper should be vivid and lively and should avoid hackneyed stuff; outmoded methods must be changed. 5) "High demand." Newspapers should be a means of ideological education, strictly adhere to policies and stick to the point./

These "five points" were warmly welcomed by the vast numbers of newspaper readers after they were published. We journalists were much more delighted at the news. We have simplified the five points as "truth, shortness, promptness, vividness and high demand" and have taken them as the motto in our work.

In accordance with directives from the central authorities, this newspaper has made some reforms since the second half of this year. Thanks to the strong support of the provincial CPC committee and our readers, we first tried to make news reports shorter. But we think that what we have achieved is little as our efforts are still not enough. In order to shorten news reports, on the one hand, editors and reporters must exert great efforts; on the other hand, all parties concerned and readers must render support and care for our newspaper. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A newspaper must be run by the whole party as well as the whole people." This means that everybody should take part in running the party's newspapers.

When talking with Shaanxi's responsible cadres, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that they should further emancipate their minds and have more courage in carrying out reforms. This can also be applied in our work of running newspapers. How should we reform SHAANXI RIBAO and improve it, we are pricking up our ears to the views and suggestions of our readers and all comrades. Under the guidance of the 12th party congress spirit, we are resolved to learn from our colleagues their good experience and further emancipate our minds to make continuous efforts in reforming our paper.

CSO: 4005/166



SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'HEILONGJIANG RIBAO' ARTICLE ON SOCIAL CONDUCT

SKI50926 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 82 page not given

[Article by Shi Yuman [0670 3768 3341] of the political and legal office under the provincial CPC committee: "Solve Contradictions in the Bud; From the Column Written Forum Concerning the Study of the 12th CPC Congress Documents"]

[Excerpts] It is our great task, put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in standard of social conduct in the coming 5 years.

To achieve this fighting goal, we must try our best to consolidate public security so as to achieve a noticeable improvement in public security and a reduction in social criminal offenses. Through the efforts of the whole party and the people, and thanks to the comprehensive way of tackling problems, criminal cases of various kinds have decreased in our province over the past few years and public security and order have improved day by day. However, we should see that many arduous tasks still remain to us in this field. A conspicuous problem which damages public security is: because some contradictions among the people have not been properly handled, therefore, people's disputes cannot be solved expeditiously, contradictions become more intensified and then homicides occur. At present, many cases of murder result from trifling affairs which the people neglect. Some people who were criticized or punished often harbor resentment and seek opportunities to take reprisals. Some come to blows, without thinking of the consequence, merely over a minor monetary dispute. Some people, who are strangers to each other, often commit physical assaults or murder only because one of them accidentally touches or bumps against the other. From these cases, we can see that solving contradictions among the people in the bud is very important to reducing and stopping vicious cases.

How can we solve contradictions in the bud? From the vicious cases occurring in the past we can see that the people, some youths in particular, lack a sense of the legal system. Some people lack understanding of the law and do not know what are violations of the law. Some people commit physical assault or murder on the slightest provocation without thinking of the consequences. Therefore, we must, in line with the demands of the report of the 12th party congress, "repeatedly conduct education and

propagate the legal system among the whole people" and "make efforts to enable every citizen to understand and abide by the law."

To solve contradictions in the bud, it is also necessary to strengthen education in civility and good manners. Owing to the 10 years of turmoil, right and wrong have been confused. Some people often regard the virtue of mutual understanding and accommodation as weak and incompetent. On the contrary, they regard the behavior of facing others with frowning brows and angry eyes and playing the tyrant as heroic behavior. We should strengthen education in civility and good manners through implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress and launching activities on building socialist spiritual civilization so as to reverse the reversal of right and wrong, eliminate the pernicious influence of ultra-individualism and anarchism and intensify the people's revolutionary ideals and their sense of morals and discipline.

CSO: 4005/166

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WANG DAREN SPEAKS AT JILIN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK FORUM

SK211053 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee recently convened a forum on discipline inspection work. The forum studied an initial plan for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style and bringing about a new situation for discipline inspection work and made arrangements for the discipline inspection work for the next winter-spring period. During the session, Comrade Wang Daren, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, discussed with the forum participants ways to further improve discipline inspection work.

Comrade Wang Daren said: First, we should dare to struggle and be good at it. By daring to struggle we mean that we dare, first of all, to confront the tough with toughness and touch the backside of the tiger.

Second, uphold principle and pay attention to what methods we should employ. No concessions should be made in matters of principle. We must uphold truth, not save face. We should see to it that everyone is equal before party discipline and there should be no privileged party members in the party.

Third, make a breakthrough in a certain point to push this work forward. In doing this we should be good at handling typical cases and instead of scattering our strength evenly on many cases, concentrate our strength to fight a battle of annihilation.

Fourth, make a correct appraisal of the problems and keep on tackling them unflaggingly.

Fifth, pay attention both to distinguishing right from wrong and to closing the ranks of comrades.

Comrade Wang Daren also said: There exist two approaches toward the party's work style that require attention. One is being extremely anxious but unable to do anything and thus becoming impetuous. The other is lacking confidence, avoiding contradictions, playing for time and becoming listless. The latter approach represents, in fact, an apathetic attitude.

He urged party and discipline inspection departments at all levels to study the 12th congress documents well, conduct research and investigations and ~~make suggestions~~ to solve the problems. We cannot expect quick success in improving the party's work style, nor is it right to become pessimistic.

The major tasks for discipline inspection work decided at the forum for the next spring-winter period are as follows:

1. Resolutely stop the evil tendency with regard to dividing up and constructing houses and building houses on the farmland. In addition to this, we should pay attention to violations of political discipline, blackmailing by abusing one's office, the dividing up of public properties by taking advantage of streamlining organizations and readjusting and merging enterprises as well as lavish wining and dining.
2. Continue to crack down on economic crimes. Although we have achieved tremendous success in cracking down on economic crimes, the struggle is still developing in depth. We must not become complacent or think "that is good enough." Nor should we slacken our efforts or become weary of it. It is necessary to foster the idea of fighting a long-drawn-out war and unflaggingly carry out this struggle through to the end.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HEILONGJIANG PROGRESS IN RESTRUCTURING SECONDARY EDUCATION NOTED

SK200958 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT  
19 Nov 82

[Text] This year the province has made new progress in vocational and technical education in both urban and rural areas. New achievements have also been scored in the structural reforms of secondary education. Many secondary vocational schools and agricultural middle schools being run on an experimental basis have got on the track of healthy development. Secondary vocational schools and agricultural middle schools in both urban and rural areas of the province recruited 86,000 students this year. Enrollment in these schools has increased from 81,000 students in 1981 to 139,000 in 1982. Disciplines offered in these schools increased from 98 in 1981 to 182 in 1982. Educational programs regarding light industry, textile, service, catering and livestock, poultry and fish farming have been reinforced as a result of the increase in the proportion of jointly run schools. The number of independently run secondary vocational schools has increased from 122 in 1981 to 297 in the latter half of 1982. Not a few secondary vocational schools and vocational classes which formerly offered only first or only first and second year classes now are beginning to run second and third year classes, respectively. The lineup of teaching faculty, teaching materials and school facilities have been reinforced and upgraded.

Structural reforms in secondary education have enabled a great number of youths to receive vocational and technical education before taking up an occupation. Secondary vocational schools in the province turned out 18,000 graduates this year, of which over 3,000 have been placed at state-owned or collective-run enterprises and establishments. Over 70 percent of the graduates of the No 2 middle schools in Qiqihar and Jiamusi municipalities have been found jobs. Of 581 graduates in Songhua Jiang Prefecture 239 have obtained employment. Of the 77 graduates of the textile and accounting classes in Mulan County, 55 have been employed by the county textile mill and 19 have taken up jobs at collective-run enterprises and establishments.

CSO: 4005/166



SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACTIVITIES OF GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG REPORTED

Writes Foreword to Sports Book

HK081404 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] During the fifth sports meet of the autonomous region, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee, wrote a foreword to Guangxi's "Titan Xinxing" [New Stars in the World of Sports]. The foreword is entitled "Fight Hard and Revive China." The foreword calls on the comrades fighting on various fronts throughout the region to cherish the spirit of active participants in physical culture who respect science, pay attention to morality and work style and show unity and cooperation in fighting together. They must display such spirit in promoting modernization and creating a new situation in our region's efforts in socialist modernization.

In March this year, the regional physical culture and sports commission organized those interested people in the literary, news, publishing and physical culture and sports departments to write the book "Titan Xinxing" for Guangxi in a report form. The whole book contains about 120,000 Chinese characters. It will be printed by the People's Publishing House and distributed throughout the country early next year.

Attends Opening of Games

HK080238 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Summary] The fifth Guangxi regional games opened in Nanning on 7 November. Leaders of the regional party, government, army and CPPCC including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Xiao, Han, Liao Shengdong, Zhang Shengzhen, He Yiran, Huang Yun, Liu Yisheng, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Lu Rongshu, Qin Zhenwu, Mo Naqun, Gan Ku, Sun Bowei, Wang Lishan, Zhou Renpei, Liao Lianyuan, Huang Qihan, and Yan Guangcai attended the opening ceremony. He Yiran, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional government, delivered the opening speech.

### Speaks at Study Class

HK120357 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Summary] From 15 October to 9 November, the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee ran a study class for principal cadres at and above county level throughout the region with a total of 336 people attending. Among the participants were members and alternate members of the regional party committee and principal leaders of various cities, prefectures, counties, institutes of higher learning, and a number of key factories and mines. At the closing ceremony of the study class, First Secretary of the Regional Party Committee Qiao Xiaoguang made an important speech. People attending the class said that they had gained firmer confidence in the realization of the objective set forth by the 12th party congress through the study and that they would carry forward the study of the congress documents to a more thorough degree after they returned to their units.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NPC ADOPTS CULTURAL RELICS PROTECTION LAW

OW210930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA)—The Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (Adopted by the 25th Session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress on 19 November 1982)

#### Chapter I. General Principles

##### Article 1

This law is enacted in order to strengthen state protection of cultural relics, facilitate scientific research, preserve China's outstanding historical and cultural legacy, carry out education in patriotism and revolutionary traditions and build socialist spiritual civilization.

##### Article 2

The following cultural relics of historical, art or scientific value in the territory of the People's Republic of China are protected by the state:

- (1) Ancient cultural relics, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, cave temples and carved stones of historical, art or scientific value;
- (2) Buildings, ruins and momentos of great memorial significance, educational significance or historical value concerning important historical events, revolutionary movements or famous persons;
- (3) Precious art works and handicraft of various historical eras;
- (4) Important revolutionary documents, manuscripts, ancient books and materials of historical, art or scientific value; and
- (5) Representative objects reflecting the social system, production and life of various nationalities in various historical eras. The criteria and measures for authenticating cultural relics will be worked out by the State Cultural Administrative Department and submitted to the State Council for approval.

Fossils of ancient vertebrates and ancient human beings of scientific value require the same state protection as cultural relics do.

### Article 3

The State Cultural Administrative Department is in charge of the cultural relics work of the country.

Local people's governments at various levels protect the cultural relics in their respective administrative regions.

Provinces, autonomous regions and province-level municipalities, as well as the autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and municipalities where there are comparatively more cultural relics, may set up cultural relics protection and management organizations for the purpose of managing the cultural relics in their respective administrative regions.

All government organizations, mass organizations and individuals have the obligation to protect the country's cultural relics.

### Article 4

All cultural relics existing underground, inland or in the territorial waters of the People's Republic of China belong to the state.

Ancient cultural relics, ancient tombs and cave temples belong to the state. Memorial buildings, ancient architectures and carved stones designated by the state as objects under protection belong to the state unless otherwise stipulated for by the state.

Cultural relics collected by state organs, PLA units, state-run enterprises and institutions belong to the state.

### Article 5

Collective or private ownership of memorial buildings, ancient architectures and heirlooms is protected by law. The owner must abide by state regulations concerning the protection and management of cultural relics.

### Article 6

The funds for the protection and management of cultural relics are budgeted by the central and local governments.

## Chapter II. Units Preserved as Cultural Relics

### Article 7

The sites of revolutionary events, memorial buildings, ancient cultural relics, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, cave temples and carved stones should be designated as units preserved as cultural relics at various levels according to their historical, art or scientific value.

Units preserved as cultural relics at county, autonomous county and municipal level shall be decided and announced by the county, autonomous county or municipal people's governments and be reported to provincial, autonomous regional or province-level municipal people's governments for the recording.

Units preserved as cultural relics at provincial, autonomous regional and province-level municipal level shall be decided and announced by the provincial, autonomous regional or province-level municipal people's governments and be reported to the State Council for recording.

The State Cultural Administrative Department shall designate the country's major units preserved as cultural relics. They shall be either directly designated by the department or selected from among units preserved as cultural relics at various levels which have important historical, art or scientific value. The designation of the country's major units preserved as cultural relics shall be reported to the State Council for approval and announcement.

#### Article 8

Cities with particularly rich collections of cultural relics and of historical value and revolutionary significance will be reported to the State Council by the State Cultural Administrative Department and departments in charge of construction and environmental protection in cities and rural areas for approval as famous historical and cultural cities.

#### Article 9

Necessary protective areas for units preserved as cultural relics at all levels shall be demarcated by the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government and the people's governments of various counties, autonomous counties and municipalities; explanations of these units shall be posted, records shall be established, and special organs or special personnel shall be designated to take charge of these units based on differing circumstances. The protective areas and the records of the major national units preserved as cultural relics shall be reported to the State Cultural Administrative Department for recording by the cultural administrative departments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

#### Article 10

Prior to the mapping out of the urban and rural construction plans, the urban and rural planning departments and the cultural administrative departments of the people's governments at all levels must consult with one another with regard to measures for protecting the various units preserved as cultural relics within their administrative areas, and these measures must be included in their plans.



#### Article 11

No construction projects are allowed within the protective area of a unit preserved as a cultural relic. If a project is necessary because of special circumstances, it must have the concurrence of the people's government which demarcated the protective area and the concurrence of a higher cultural administrative department. Construction projects to be carried out within the protective area of a major national unit preserved as a cultural relic must have the concurrence of the people's government of a province, or an autonomous region, or a municipality directly under the central government and the State Cultural Administrative Department.

#### Article 12

According to practical needs for the protection of cultural relics, and with the approval of the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government, a construction control belt may be demarcated in the vicinity of a unit preserved as a cultural relic. New buildings and structures within this belt must not undermine the environmental outlook of the unit preserved as a cultural relic. After having the concurrence of the cultural administrative department, the designs must be reported to the urban and rural planning department for approval.

#### Article 13

While selecting the site for a project and designing the project, if a construction unit finds its construction project involves a unit preserved as a cultural relic, the construction unit must first consult with the cultural administrative department of a province, an autonomous region, a municipality directly under the central government or a county, an autonomous county or a municipality to determine the protective measures, and these measures shall be listed in the document about design requirements. If the relocation or the dismantling of a unit preserved as a cultural relic is necessary because of a construction project's special requirements, it must have the concurrence of the people's government, which is of the same level as that of the unit preserved as a cultural relic, and the concurrence of the cultural administrative department of a higher level. The relocation and dismantling of a major national unit preserved as a cultural relic shall be reported to the State Council by the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government for a decision. The expenses and labor needed in the relocation and dismantling shall be included in the investment plan and the labor plan by the construction unit.

#### Article 14

When the former sites of revolution, memorial buildings, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, cave temples and stone carvings (including carvings attached to a structure) are being refurbished, maintained or relocated, the principle that their original shapes will not be changed must be followed.

## Article 15

If the state-owned memorial buildings or ancient architectures, which have been designated as units preserved as cultural relics, must be used for purposes other than as museums, care-taking centers or tourist spots, these uses must be approved by the people's governments, the original designators after these uses have been reported to them by the local cultural administrative departments in accordance with the levels of the units preserved as cultural units. If the major national units preserved as cultural relics are to be used for other purposes, these uses must be concurred with by the people's government of a province, of an autonomous region, or a municipality directly under the central government, and approved by the State Council. These units as well as other special organs, such as museums, must strictly follow the principle of not altering the original shapes of the cultural relics and must be held responsible for the safety of the buildings and the affiliated cultural relics; no destruction, alterations, additions or dismantling are allowed. The units which use the memorial buildings and ancient buildings must be held responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the buildings.

## Chapter III. Archaeological Excavations

### Article 16

All archaeological excavations must go through the process of application and approval. No unit or individual is allowed to excavate buried cultural relics without authorization. With the exception of those which must be turned over to the scientific research departments for study, unearthed cultural relics must be taken care of by units designated by the local cultural administrative departments and must not be seized by any unit or individual. To ensure the safety of cultural relics, for the sake of scientific research, and to give full play to the role of cultural relics, the cultural administrative departments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may, if necessary, transfer the cultural relics unearthed from their local administrative areas with the approval of the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The State Cultural Administrative Department, with the State Council's approval, may transfer the unearthed major national cultural relics.

### Article 17

Before carrying out archaeological excavations, organizations in charge of cultural relics, archaeological institutes and schools of higher educations in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government must present excavation plans, and excavations can only be conducted after their plans have been reviewed by the State Cultural Administrative Department, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and approved by the State Cultural Administrative Department.

Excavations of major national cultural relics must be approved by the State Council after they have been reviewed by the State Cultural Administrative Department and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

#### Article 18

Prior to the start of a large capital construction project, the construction unit must first coordinate with the cultural administrative department of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government to investigate and explore the possibility that cultural relics may be buried in the area of the project. If cultural relics are found, they should discuss and reach an agreement on how to handle them. The cultural administrative department of a province, an autonomous region and a municipality directly under the central government must promptly report the important discoveries to the State Cultural Administrative Department.

Cultural relics found by all units and individuals in the course of capital construction and agricultural production must be reported to the local cultural administrative department. The local cultural administrative department must promptly report any important discovery to the higher cultural administrative department.

#### Article 19

Excavation plans on archaeological excavations that must be carried out in coordination with construction projects must, on the basis of the surveys made by the cultural administrative department of a province, an autonomous region, or a municipality directly under the central government, be presented to the State Cultural Administrative Department and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for their review and must be approved by the State Cultural Administrative Department.

Excavations of the ancient cultural ruins and ancient tombs that must be excavated immediately because of pressing construction schedule or because they may be destroyed by natural causes can be handled by the cultural administrative department of a province, or an autonomous region, or a municipality directly under the central government. The procedure of seeking approval may be made at a later date.

#### Article 20

If any capital construction project or a production construction project calls for cultural relics surveys or archaeological excavations, the construction unit should include the funds for such surveys or excavations in its investment plan or work plan or request relevant instructions from the higher level planning department.

#### Article 21

No foreigners or foreign organizations are permitted to conduct archaeological surveys and excavations in the People's Republic of China unless they

have special permission from the State Council, with which they file their requests through the State Cultural Administrative Department.

#### Chapter IV. Museum and Library Collections of Cultural Relics

##### Article 22

State-operated museums, libraries and other organizations must classify the cultural relics in their possession, set up records of their collections, establish strict management systems and register their collections with the cultural administrative departments.

The local cultural administrative departments at various levels should keep records of the cultural relics collections of the museums and libraries in their respective administrative regions. The State Cultural Administrative Department should keep records of the national cultural relics collections.

##### Article 23

The state-operated museums, libraries and other organizations are prohibited from selling their cultural relics collections. The transfer or exchange of cultural relics among them must be reported to the cultural administrative department for recording. The transfer or exchange of first-class cultural relics collections must be approved by the State Cultural Administrative Department. Without such approval, no organizations or individuals are permitted to take cultural relics from other organizations.

#### Chapter V. Private Cultural Relics Collections

##### Article 24

Private collections of cultural relics may be bought by agencies designated by the cultural administrative department. No other agencies or individuals are permitted to buy cultural relics.

##### Article 25

Individuals are strictly prohibited from reselling their private cultural relics collections for profits and strictly prohibited from privately selling their private collections to foreigners.

##### Article 26

Banks, metallurgical plants, paper mills, salvage departments and the cultural administrative departments should share the responsibility of sorting out cultural relics from among gold or silver objects and waste or old materials. The banks may keep some old currencies for necessary research use. All other cultural relics found must be turned over to the cultural administrative department for disposal. The turned over cultural relics must be compensated for with reasonable payment.



The public security departments, customs and industrial and commercial administrative departments should turn over all confiscated important cultural relics to the cultural administrative departments.

## Chapter VI. Exit of Cultural Relics

### Article 27

The cultural relics to be exported or taken out of China by individuals must be declared to the customs office and assessed and given exit permits by the provincial, autonomous regional or province-level municipal cultural administrative departments designated by the State Cultural Administrative Department. The cultural relics with exit permits must leave the country from designated ports. The state may buy the cultural relics from their owners if the assessment determines that they are banned from exit.

### Article 28

All cultural relics with important historical, art or scientific value are banned from exit except those which are shipped overseas for exhibition with the approval of the State Council.

## Chapter VII. Rewards and Punishment

### Article 29

The state gives suitable moral encouragement or material rewards to units or individuals for following deeds:

- (1) Making remarkable achievements in seriously implementing policies and decrees concerning cultural relics and in protecting cultural relics;
- (2) Waging resolute struggles against crimes in order to protect cultural relics;
- (3) Donating private collections of important cultural relics to the state;
- (4) Timely reporting or turning over discovered cultural relics to the authorities and thus protecting them;
- (5) Making important inventions or other important contributions in science and technology for cultural relics protection;
- (6) Making contributions in rescuing cultural relics from damage or danger; and
- (7) Doing cultural relics work for a long time and making remarkable achievements.



## Article 30

The following persons are subject to disciplinary sanctions:

- (1) Those who conceal cultural relics discovered underground, inland, in territorial waters or other locations and fail to report and turn over the discovery to the state will be reprimanded or fined by the public security department and will be ordered to yield the discovery;
- (2) Those who deal in cultural relics without obtaining permission from the cultural administrative department will be reprimanded or fined by the industry and commerce administrative department and their illegal proceeds and the cultural relics in their possession may be confiscated;
- (3) Those who sell their private collections of cultural relics to foreigners without obtaining permission from the authorities will be fined by the industry and commerce administrative department and their cultural relics and illegal proceeds may be confiscated.

## Article 31

The following persons will be punished according to law for criminal responsibilities:

- (1) Those who embezzle or steal state-owned cultural relics;
- (2) Those who smuggle precious cultural relics out of China or engage in serious speculation in cultural relics;
- (3) Those who intentionally destroy precious cultural relics under state protection or damage places of historic interest and scenic beauty;
- (4) The state personnel who neglect their duties and thus cause serious damages or loss to precious cultural relics.

Those who secretly excavate ancient cultural ruins or ancient tombs will be punished for theft.

Those who sell private collections of precious cultural relics to foreigners without obtaining permission from the authorities will be punished for smuggling precious cultural relics out of the country.

The cultural relics workers who steal the cultural relics entrusted to their care will be severely punished according to law.

## Chapter VIII. Supplementary Articles

## Article 32

The State Cultural Administrative Department shall prepare detailed rules and regulations based on this law and submit them to the State Council for approval before enforcing them.

The regulations governing the reproduction, rubbing and photographing of cultural relics shall be prepared by the State Cultural Administrative Department.

#### Article 33

This law comes into force upon promulgation and supersedes the "Provisional Regulations Governing Cultural Relics Protection" promulgated by the State Council in 1961. This law overrules other regulations governing cultural relics protection if they contradict it.

CSO: 4005/166

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'SICHUAN RIBAO' DISCUSSES RETIREMENT OF OLD CADRES

HK130239 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Report on 12 November SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article:  
"The Glorious Mission of Old Cadres"]

[Excerpt] The article says: Building socialism and accomplishing communism is a very long historical process. It certainly cannot be completed by one or two generations. It can only be achieved with one generation succeeding another and with the hard work of several generations. Judging by the current situation in socialist modernization, instituting cooperation between new and old and replacement of old by new demands immediate attention. The age of members of leadership groups at all levels is universally too high, while there are too few people with specialized knowledge and management talent. This does not at all meet the demands in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. If we do not make the cadre force revolutionized, younger, better educated and more specialized as quickly as possible, it will be difficult to implement the party's line and principles for the new period and there will be no hopes of building the four modernizations. Under the guidance of the 12th party congress, we must seriously select and promote middle-aged and young cadres, do a good job of retiring old and infirm cadres to the second and third line, and fully complete the historic task of cooperation of new and old and replacement of old by new.

How should our old cadres go about carrying out this solemn duty and fulfilling their glorious and sacred mission? In brief, it is necessary to solve the problem of retirement and entry. First, the cadres must set examples and spontaneously obey the needs of the revolution and the arrangements of the organization. Old and infirm cadres must retire. Second, they must actively [words indistinct] and enthusiastically support the entry into the leadership posts of outstanding young cadres who lack their own experience and ability.

The article says: Old cadres are all precious treasures of the party and meritorious servants of the people. Whether in the war years or the construction period, and whether in leading posts or in retirement in the second and third line, they should be respected and cherished by the whole body of cadres and the whole of society. The party organizations at all levels must make proper arrangements for these old comrades and look after them well, based on the spirit of respecting them politically and looking after them in daily life.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'SICHUAN RIBAO' CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK121441 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] SICHUAN RIBAO today publishes an editorial entitled "Improve Our Understanding and Strengthen Leadership To Intensify the Struggle of Dealing Blows at Criminal Activities in the Economic Field."

The editorial says: Since the implementation of the urgent circular issued by the central authorities and the pursuit of the activities which strike blows at economic crimes in our province, generally speaking, we have achieved marked successes. However, there are still many problems which remain to be solved. In the final analysis, the main reason for the present situation is that there are still a number of leading comrades who lack profound understanding of the severity and harm of the criminal activities in the economic field. Therefore, they fail to exercise powerful leadership and take effective measures. They do not put the struggle against economic crimes on the agenda or regard it as one of the key tasks for this year. To solve this problem and intensify the struggle, leading cadres at all levels should, first of all, improve their understanding through studying 12th CPC Congress documents. Even now, there are still many leading comrades who have erroneous views and muddled ideas on this struggle. This problem should be conscientiously solved. Some comrades mistakenly think that this struggle might harm some talented people, cut down the trees that shed coins when shaken, block a ready source of money and exercise rigid control over the economy. They set the activities of dealing blows at economic crimes against the practice of enlivening the economy and promoting production and work. This runs counter to the demand set by the CPC Central Committee. Those cases exposed in various localities have fully shown that economic crimes can never enliven the economy. They can only disrupt or sabotage our economy. Some people think that since the present struggle is like a gust of wind and rehabilitation will soon follow so it is better for them to go about things steadily and see how the wind blows. They believe that they should not offend people. They prefer more flowers to thorns. They put fear before everything else and have no end of misgivings. They decline to shoulder the task, making all sorts of excuses. Some of them are reluctant to handle the cases of their old chiefs, old colleagues and subordinates. These comrades fear almost everything, except that our state might change its political color and our party might degenerate. They refuse to carry out the struggle on

the pretext that the government organs will be streamlined and that they will retire soon and they thus try to shift the tasks onto others. They take a wait-and-see attitude and drift along aimlessly.

In the light of the needs of the development of the party's cause, reforming and streamlining government organs is imperative. Those comrades who are now leading or in charge of this struggle might soon retreat to the second line. However, they should learn from the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Before the party has made the decision, they should retreat to the second line, they should continue to spare no efforts in the performance of their duties. As long as they are still exercising leadership, they should do well in carrying out the struggle. They should on no account slacken their efforts. Instead they should set a good example for those young comrades who will be their successors. Actually, after they retreat to the second line, they should still pay close attention to this struggle which is closely connected with the destiny of the party and state and do everything possible within their power.

We believe that as long as leading comrades at all levels improve their understanding, they will personally grasp this struggle, strengthen leadership, adopt measures and remove all obstacles and interference. In so doing, we will certainly be able to intensify the struggle and win a greater victory!

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HAINAN MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

HK180617 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CPC Committee held a conference on fighting economic crime from 10 to 13 November, to arrange the work for this winter and next spring. Over 90 comrades concerned attended. Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Deputy Secretary Liang Cheng attended and spoke. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the recent Guangdong provincial conference on the same topic.

The meeting held: Hainan has exposed, investigated and dealt with a number of economic crime cases and seized a large amount of ill-gotten goods and money. A number of criminals have been punished, and some people have turned themselves in. There has now been a great decline in economic crime. The conference demanded that party committees at all levels further strengthen leadership over this struggle during the winter and spring. "It is necessary to resolutely clear away all kinds of interference and resistance, and deal severely with certain party organizations that are weak and ineffective or that connive and protect economic crime."

The meeting held: "It is necessary to rectify party work style in close connection with this struggle. At present, it is necessary to resolutely curb the bad trend of party members and cadres using their powers to illegally erect private houses. This task must begin with the leadership groups." The regional CPC committee is preparing to start it in the regional organs.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HAINAN CONFERENCE REVIEWS EDUCATION ISSUES

HK140652 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Summary] The Hainan Regional Education Bureau held a regional education work conference from 8 to 11 November to sum up exchange experiences and discuss improving education quality. A total of 88 responsible persons concerned took part. Hainan Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Lin Shulan and standing committee member Li Liangduan attended.

From 1979 to 1982, Hainan sent 3,850 students to various institutes of higher education. Schools have worked hard to bring about all-round development of their students and to change the situation of dirt, disorder and bad service in the schools. Last year 95.9 percent of school-age children were attending school.

The meeting pointed out: "Although Hainan has achieved a certain degree of success in education, many problems also exist. For instance, education management is poor, the quality of teachers is low, the students' physique is deteriorating, the teaching [words indistinct] backward. Some schools have violated the principle of all-round moral, academic and physical development of students, fail to carry out the teaching plans stipulated by the Ministry of Education, and so on."

The meeting called on education departments and schools to get a good grasp of the following tasks: 1) Further launch the drive to learn from Lei Feng, develop three-good students and promote the five stresses and four beautifuls drive, and educate the students in ideals, morality, discipline and labor; 2) seriously implement the Ministry of Education's principle "augment and strengthen the primary schools, straighten out and improve the junior secondary schools, readjust and restructure the senior secondary schools, vigorously develop vocational education, and run the key points well to lead forward the rest"; 3) do everything possible to raise the quality of classroom education, and also develop work-study programs and organize farms and factories run by the schools; 4) strengthen the management of education and put the various systems on a sound basis; 5) work hard to raise the quality of teachers; 6) further implement the party's policy on intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL FORUM ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK170829 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT  
16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] On 15 November, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee printed and distributed a summary of the forum on strengthening communist education and doing a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization and issued a circular, urging the CPC committees at all levels to conscientiously carry out the demands of the circular in the light of their local situation.

The forum pointed out: The fundamental issue of socialist spiritual civilization that takes communist ideology as its core is to educate the broad masses of cadres and people with a basic knowledge of dialectical and historical materialism. Dialectical and historical materialism form the world outlook of the proletarian. They are powerful ideological weapons in realizing and transforming the world and in carrying out revolution and construction. At present, it is necessary for the majority of our comrades to review and study basic knowledge from the beginning. We must study materialism and dialectics, the development of socialism from utopian to scientific, practice is the sole criterion of truth, the history of social development, the history of the past century in China, the history of the CPC and so on. Through study, we must fundamentally establish a communist morality and world outlook. Only with a communist world outlook can we consciously establish communist ideals, morality, customs and labor attitude.

Aimed at the actual circumstances of Guangdong, the forum demanded that all the people achieve the following three points: 1) Consciously show concern and safeguard public interest and public property; 2) actively take part in all spare-time work, voluntary labor and other voluntary service for the state and people without pay; and 3) do not be too concerned with personal interests.

After studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report on the issue of adhering to the system of to each according to his work and other socialist systems in our economic and social life at the present stage, the comrades attending the forum unanimously affirmed that it was necessary to unify the implementation of communist ideological education with that of current socialist

policies, to correctly comprehend and conscientiously practice the policy of to each according to his work in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and in no case must it be restricted and criticized. This is a problem that we must pay great attention to at present.

The forum also pointed out: Education in communist ideology must be connected with education in socialism, collectivism and patriotism carried out in our province over the past year.

The forum insisted that in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, besides carrying out the five stresses and four beauties, eliminating dirt, disorder and bad service, engaging in cleanliness, hygiene and courtesy activities, we must further do a good job in the building of culture. At present, we must encourage the broad masses to participate in literary activities.

The forum pointed out at the end: In order to strengthen education in communist ideology and do a good job in the building of socialist spiritual civilization, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, pay attention to summing up experiences, adopt concrete effective measures, make the best use of the situation and do their work well.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### TIANJIN HOLDS FORUM ON PRIVATE HOUSES

SK092244 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] On 8 November, the municipal government held a forum to implement the policy on private houses. At the forum, Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal CPC committee and acting mayor, announced the decision of the municipal CPC committee and government on taking measures to tackle urgent problems prior to secondary ones, easy problems prior to difficult ones and major problems prior to lesser ones. Measures should be taken to transfer some personnel from the municipality to implement the policy throughout the municipality in 2 years.

The forum was presided over by Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal government. Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan and Deputy Mayor Wang Guangying attended the forum.

Attending were more than 300 people, including responsible comrades of all departments, committees, offices and district level organizations and representatives of all democratic parties, mass organizations and [words indistinct].

At the forum, Comrade Li Ruihuan introduced the development of the previous implementation of the policy on private houses in our municipality. He set forth some work measures for implementing the policy and some basic principles that should be attended to in the course of its implementation.

He also made specific claims on relevant departments in charge of the implementation of the policy and households with private houses.

He said: In implementing the policy on private houses, we must formulate a strict private-house property right in accordance with the policy's stipulation. He clearly pointed out: During a decade of turmoil, some 12,800 private houses in the municipality were confiscated, occupied or forced to squeeze together. Those houses should be restored to the former owners or their legal heirs.

He stressed: In implementing the policy on private houses, people should give up residing in houses that are owned by the public or private individuals; otherwise, those private houses should be sold at a fair



price. We should implement the policy on private houses in line with the national economic accounting plan. The house owners have the right to demand payment for lost rental revenues during the period of confiscation. They should pay the expenses for repairing houses and real estate tax. We should encourage private house owners to sell their houses to the state at a fair price. The state will give priority to arranging housing for them. Those who vacate houses should be allowed to move to new houses in accordance with the standard regulation on house distribution recently made by the municipal government. We should extend room for overcrowded houses and narrow the room of overspacious houses.

Comrade Li Ruihuan stressed: We must deal strictly with those who refuse to vacate houses after persuasion and force them to move to other places. As for serious cases, public security organizations and the people's court are bound to handle them according to law.

Speaking at the forum were representatives of all democratic parties, mass organizations, private house owners and [words indistinct]. They unanimously pledged to support and to speak highly of the decision of the municipal CPC committee and government. They held that the decision enjoyed the ardent support and the will of the people. They were inspired with enthusiasm and felt confident in implementing the policy. They pledged to support the government enthusiastically in efforts to successfully fulfill the policy.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'SHANXI RIBAO' NOTES RURAL EDUCATION PROBLEMS

SK150424 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yi Mu [0001 2606]: "Attention Should Be Paid to Rural Students Who Unlawfully Quit Schools"]

[Text] At present, our province is popularly prevailing in a phenomenon of students in rural areas, particularly in remote mountainous areas, who arbitrarily quit school. In some areas even as many as 50 percent of the school-age children have been out of school. If we leave such a situation unchecked, what will be the consequences in the next decades?

Their reasons for leaving schools can be summarized as follows: 1) Following the enactment of responsibility systems, some students' parents contend that farming is better than studying, according to their mistaken attitude of paying attention only to immediate interests and not long-term importance; 2) teachers have no time and are vigorous in perfecting their teaching techniques because of their heavy family burdens and low payment, adversely affecting the students' enthusiasm for study; 3) schools have poor facilities because of a lack of education funds; and 4) a number of elementary school graduates have lost their opportunity for study because of the low rate of middle school enrollment.

I would, hereby, like to occupy a corner of the party's paper to arouse the party and government departments at all levels to pay close attention to the problem of rural students who have arbitrarily left school, and also to call on various social circles to show deep concern for this problem.

Following the prevalence of a better economic situation in rural areas, laboring people are more and more urged to upgrade their knowledge standards in culture and science. The key to dealing with this problem lies in the education departments at all levels conducting thorough investigations and studies, earnestly analyzing the new educational situation and characteristics emerging in rural areas under the new historic period and adopting new and practical measures for solving new problems. Only by doing so can we meet the need of rapid education development and make elementary education universal by the 1990's. Otherwise, a failure to vigorously fulfill the major strategic tasks of science and education will certainly be a drag on building the national economy.

CSO: 4005/166

## **SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

### **GUANGDONG REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS**

**HK130303 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT  
11 Nov 82**

**[Text] The provincial government issued regulations for work personnel in administrative organs on 11 November. There are 10 regulations:**

- 1. Support the leadership of the CPC, work hard at studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, and serve the people wholeheartedly.**
- 2. Carry out the state constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations in a model way, strictly observe discipline, be honest in official dealings, do not indulge in bribery and corruption, and do not use powers to pursue private interests. Be bold in struggling against unhealthy tendencies, and resolutely overcome bureaucratism.**
- 3. Attach importance to investigation and study, base work on reality, and report the situation and handle problems in a truth-seeking way. Oppose boasting and empty talk, and resolutely overcome subjectivism.**
- 4. Carry out duties faithfully, be serious and responsible in work, stress quality and efficiency, and fulfill tasks on schedule.**
- 5. Uphold democratic centralism, obey organizational leadership, keep in close touch with the masses, spontaneously accept their supervision, and humbly listen to the views and suggestions of the masses and the lower-level organs.**
- 6. Establish the overall concept, actively cooperate with fraternal units, and unite and consult with them in handling matters. Do not haggle over trifles or pass the buck, but work hard together to promote work.**
- 7. Work hard in learning cultural and scientific knowledge, actively master professional skills and continually improve knowledge level and work ability.**
- 8. Be plain-living, refrain from pursuing special privileges, and spontaneously boycott and oppose corruption by capitalist ideology. Take good**

care of state property, observe social morality and public order, and stress civility and courtesy.

9. Be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, uphold the truth, correct errors and carry out regular criticism and self-criticism.

10. Heighten vigilance, strictly guard state secrets and uphold the motherland's dignity and honor.

CSO: 4005/166

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

HK170353 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT  
15 Nov 82

[Summary] The Guangdong Provincial Government issued a circular on 14 November urging various localities throughout the province to strengthen leadership and properly arrange jobs for demobilized soldiers this winter and next spring.

"The circular stressed that the arrangement for demobilized soldiers must insist on the principle of 'from the communes, to the communes.' As for those second and third class disabled soldiers who were wounded in the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam, they can be registered as city resident according to the stipulations of the State Council and assigned work by the cities and towns where they were recruited. At the same time, those second and third class disabled soldiers who were injured while on duty and those demobilized soldiers who were sick when they returned to their hometown can enjoy preferential treatment and subsidy and, where conditions permit, they can be specially considered and assigned to collective enterprises and other establishments.

"The circular further emphasized: The people's government of various localities should conscientiously implement the documents and stipulations of the provincial government, allocate special funds and solve the problems of funds, seedlings, techniques and purchase of products and support the demobilized soldiers in groups and by stages in developing production and help them to be rich through labor."

CSO: 4005/166



SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHAANXI HOLDS THIRD MEETING ON COMBATING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK170344 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] From 8 to 15 November, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee held its third conference in Xian on striking blows at serious economic crimes. The conference discussed and studied the problems of how to carry out in depth the struggle against serious economic crimes and how to thoroughly check and rectify the unhealthy tendency in the work of recruiting, changing and housing.

Mr Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the conclusion of the conference. He said that great successes have been achieved in the province in the struggle against serious economic crimes and much progress has been made in checking and rectifying the unhealthy tendency in the work of recruiting, changing and housing. But this is only a first success. We must never slacken our efforts but must carry out continuously and steadily the struggle against serious economic crimes and the work of checking and rectifying the unhealthy tendency in the work of recruiting, changing and housing. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and improve our work style and link the struggle with anticorruption education so that the broad masses of cadres and people, especially youngsters, can heighten their ability in the struggle against bourgeois corruption.

Yan Kelun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and others also spoke at the conference.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### LI QIMING SPEAKS AT YUNNAN PARTY MEETING

HK110747 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary Li Qiming delivered a report entitled "Strive To Build the Party Into a Strong Core Leading the Cause of Socialist Modernization." The report was delivered at the 5th enlarged plenary session of the 3d provincial CPC committee on 10 November.

Comrade Li Qiming said: Since the third plenary session, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee, with the common efforts of the whole party and the people of the whole province, we have unswervingly implemented the party's line, principles and policies and achieved political stability and unity and steady and healthy economic growth throughout the province.

First, we have gradually readjusted, rectified and strengthened the party and government leadership groups at all levels in the province. The leadership is now basically in the hands of cadres loyal to the party and the people. Second, we have continually eliminated leftist influence, and emancipated ourselves from the serious fetters of dogmatism and personality cult. The party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts has been implemented afresh in all our work. Third, we have continually stepped up ideological education for the party members, revived party life and put it on a sound basis, and strictly observed party discipline. There has thus been a turn for the better in our party work style. Fourth, we have seriously implemented the party policies and mobilized positive factors in all aspects. Fifth, we have strengthened political building, put democracy and the legal system on a sound basis, and consolidated and developed the political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor. Sixth, we have greatly strengthened nationality work in the border regions and achieved a political situation of nationality unity, border region stability, and border defense consolidation, with people of all nationalities living happily and harmoniously.

Comrade Li Qiming said: In accordance with the tasks put forward by the 12th party congress and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the 1st plenary session, and in connection with Yunnan reality, we must do a good job in the following tasks in party building and ideological and political work

this winter and next year: 1) Seriously study the 12th party congress documents to unify the thinking of the whole party; 2) do a good job in reforming the administrative structure and strive to accomplish the four transformations of the cadre force; 3) do well in dividing work between party and government and improve and strengthen party leadership over the government organs and the enterprises and undertakings; 4) uphold democratic centralism and put inner-party democratic life on a sound basis; 5) after carrying out pilot project work, conduct all-round party rectification in a planned and measured way; 6) build socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of communist ideology; 7) deal resolute blows at serious criminal activities in the economic and other fields that endanger socialism; 8) develop socialist nationality relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance and further strengthen nationality unity.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NINGXIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS 16TH MEETING

HK121000 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Report: "Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Holds 16th Meeting"]

[Text] The 16th meeting of the standing committee of the 4th regional people's congress, which lasted for 3 days, was concluded on 28 October.

The highlight of the meeting was the communique on the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress by Ma Qingnian, deputy to the 12th CPC National Congress and chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress. Standing committee members carried out serious study and discussion. They had received profound education from and were much encouraged by the study and discussion. They held: The 12th CPC National Congress is a grand meeting with great historical significance. It is the most important meeting since the Seventh CPC National Congress, the epoch-making milestone in the history of our party and also the starting point for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Important documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, with their illustrious chapters, are added to the glorious historical records of the party and to the glorious historical records of the communist movement. The newly elected central leading organ meets people's expectations. In the central leading organ, there is the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries who act as the mainstay. In addition, there are a great number of very energetic young and middle-aged cadres who have ability and political integrity and knowledge and experience for modernization. A new situation in which the young cadres work with the old and take over responsibility from them has been brought about. The members of the standing committee ardently support the new central leading organ. They said: The new central leading organ fully reflects that people of talent come forth in large numbers in our leading ranks and that there is no lack of successors to carry on the party's cause. Under the Central Committee leadership, the enthusiasm and creativity of all nationalities in building socialism will be forcefully aroused and our party, our state and all nationalities will certainly grow and flourish. They expressed that it is absolutely necessary to take the serious study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as a major issue of utmost importance, strive to make a success of building socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and, in exercising the supervising power of office endowed by law, in formulating local

rules and regulations and in making various resolutions and decisions, guarantee the concrete implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. The meeting appealed to the people of all nationalities to continuously deepen the study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress in accordance with the arrangements made by the 5th enlarged plenary session of the 4th CPC regional committee.

The meeting listened to and examined the "Report Concerning the Situation of Production and Relief Work in the Mountain Areas" made by Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the people's government of the autonomous region. The meeting held: With the heartfelt concern and support of the Central Committee and the State Council, party committees at all levels in our region and the people's government have adopted forceful measures in the fight against natural calamities and great results have been achieved. At present, both the social order and thinking of the people in the afflicted areas are stable. The cadres and masses, with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as their motive force, are making tremendous efforts to defeat severe natural calamities, to win an overall victory in the fight against natural calamities and in relief work and to make a success of production this winter and next spring. The meeting demanded that people's governments at all levels should, with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as guidance, continue to promote understanding and strengthen leadership. It is necessary to grasp well the production by people in the afflicted areas. They can adopt measures such as the system of providing work as a form of relief and developing diversification and so on to make a success of economic and production work. It is necessary to take the success in the fight against natural calamities as the important measure which is closely related to the strengthening of the unity between all nationalities, the upholding of political stability and developing the excellent situation of our region. It is necessary to be determined to continue to grasp well the fight against natural calamities, fully rely on and arouse the masses, promote the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggles, make proper arrangements for the livelihood and production of the people in afflicted areas and conscientiously strengthen epidemic prevention and medical work in the afflicted areas.

The meeting approved the "Report Concerning the Adjustment of the Quotas for Some Industrial Products in 1982" formulated by the regional people's government. The meeting pointed out: All levels of people's government in the autonomous region should strengthen and firmly grasp leadership, strive to promote economic results and ensure that all tasks in our national economic plan will be accomplished. Having listened to and examined the "Report Concerning the Situation of the Reorganization of Industrial Enterprises in the Entire Region" formulated by the people's government, the meeting held: Notable results have been achieved in the readjustment of industry and reorganization of the enterprises in our region. The production situation of some enterprises is quite good. Enterprise reorganization is an important measure to implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and start well and end well in grasping industry adjustment and enterprise reorganization. Having listened to and examined the report concerning the forestry production



situation in our region, the meeting held: Last year, we seriously implemented a series of directives and resolutions formulated by the CPC Central Committee, the NPC and the State Council concerning forestry work and new results had been achieved in afforestation in our region. If the tasks and measures proposed by the people's government are practical, they should be implemented. At present, it is necessary to resolutely implement the "Emergency Directives Concerning the Prevention of Arbitrarily Felling Trees in the Forests" formulated by the CPC Central Committee and to investigate and punish acts to violate law by damaging the forests in accordance with the laws of the state.

Having listened to and examined the synopsis of the "(Draft) Resolution To Convene the Fifth Meeting of the Fourth Regional People's Congress in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region" made by Ma Youde, vice chairman of the standing committee of the regional people's congress, the meeting decided to convene the fifth meeting of the fourth regional people's congress in December 1982 in Yinchuan. The meeting also approved the decision to strengthen relief work in the mountain areas, the report concerning the adjustment of the quotas for some industrial products in 1982 formulated by the people's government and the resolution to vigorously promote forestry production in our region.

Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong, Lu Ming and Ma Youde, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the fourth regional people's congress, attended the meeting. Li Yunhe, Ma Sizhong, Ma Tengai and Ding Yimin, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; Wang Jinzhang, chairman of the Third Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee; all members of the Third Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of the regional supreme people's court, regional supreme people's procuratorate, standing committee of the regional people's congress, various departments of the regional people's government, various prefectural administrative offices and the standing committees of all municipal, county and prefectural people's congresses attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSC: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON COMRADE GUO MORUO

HK220846 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Jiayi [4151 0857 6932] and Yan Dongsheng [0917 2639 3932]:  
"In Memory of Comrade Guo Moruo--Long-Time President of the Chinese Academy  
of Sciences"]

[Text] Today, 16 November 1982, is the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Guo Moruo, our beloved long-time president, a proletarian cultural fighter and revolutionary who fought all his life for the cause of communism. The vast number of scientific workers of the Chinese Academy of Sciences commemorate and cherish the memory of veteran Guo not only because he was always president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences during the 29 long years from the founding of the academy to his death and because of the important role he played in the founding and development of the academy from a small to a big one, but also because his thinking and activities in the academy's leadership work still has immediate significance for us in responding to the great call of the 12th CPC Congress and creating a new situation in the fields of science and technology.

#### I

The Chinese Academy of Sciences was set up at the initial stage of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The foundation of natural science research handed down from old China was very weak, while the needs of the party's general line for the transition period and the economic construction of the country placed urgent tasks on scientific research workers. How should the academy start its work? What should it mainly grasp? Comrade Guo Moruo, the first president, correctly implemented the party's principle and exerted his role in properly solving this major problem, thus showing his sagacity.

Early in 1951, President Guo said that the stress of the academy's work should, first of all, meet "the needs of state industry and agriculture and national defense" and then "the needs of scientific development itself." In 1954, he further pointed out in detail that the academy should "give all-out support" to state industrial construction, "appropriately develop" basic science, provide "specific suggestions or reference data" to relevant construction departments and "immediately prepare conditions" for the weak

links that needed to be urgently developed. This meant that the academy should carry out research, provide advisory services, act as advisers and also comprehensively arrange and properly dispose basic research with applied research, present needs with long-term needs and subjective capability with objective demand. This guiding principle not only played the role of an impetus to the normal development of the academy at that time, but also provides us today with a reference on how to serve economic construction.

In 1955, the academy set up four divisions: the physics, mathematics and chemistry division, the biological sciences and earth sciences division, the technological sciences division and the philosophical and social sciences division. This was a great event in the organizational building of the academy. President Guo spent a lot of his efforts in the building of the divisions. At the ceremony opening the divisions, he put forward the major problems of working out a long-range plan for the development of science in China, setting up the academic degree systems, academician and academic rewards and strengthening academic leadership. From December 1955, President Guo participated in and organized the division members and other scientific workers in working out the 12-year plan for the development of science and technology. Later on, he again organized them in participating in the work of appraising and granting the natural science awards for the year 1956. All this work attracted the attention of the people of the whole country and the world.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the party, the great efforts of the vast numbers of scientific and technological personnel and the hard work of President Guo, the academy rapidly developed in the first 10 years after its founding. At the initial stage of its founding, the academy had only 22 research units and 224 research personnel under it. By 1959, the academy had developed into a scientific center that had about 100 research units and 7,000 research and technical personnel. New and developing sciences such as atomic energy, semiconductors, automation, space science, titanium metallurgy, chemical hydromechanics, biophysics and so on were added one after another. Many other sciences, such as computational mathematics, mechanics, inorganic chemistry, microbiology, seismology, geochemistry, micro-palaeontology and so on, which had significant relations with state construction and scientific development, had their basic units set up or strengthened. Some basic sciences which were present at the beginning, were also relevantly developed. For instance, the number of theses issued in mathematics and botany in 10 years were, respectively, 200 and 400 percent over those issued in the 20 years before liberation. In addition, the work of the philosophical and social sciences division under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, also swiftly developed.

## II

President Guo attached great importance to the work of uniting scientists. Because he enjoyed high prestige among intellectuals at home and abroad, he played a special role in this aspect (particularly at the initial stage of the founding of the academy). Above all, he took notice of using the

talents of scientists. He pointed out time and again that only by giving full play to the initiative of the scientists we have, can we do a good job in our research work. He made proposals and acted on this. On many occasions, he warmly greeted scientists returning home from abroad. In 1955, when Professor Qian Xuesen, an expert in mechanics, returned home from abroad, President Guo invited Qian's family to his home for dinner. They talked glowingly on the prospects of science in the motherland. Guo also composed a poem for Qian: "The constellation Scorpio does not have free will and the clouds flow; one cannot always see the full moon. The waves of the Pacific are dangerous but the waters of the West Lake are calm and tranquil. You have surmounted difficulties and obstacles and returned to the motherland to take part in the planning and to offer advice. In the next 12 years, there will be a great leap forward in our science and we may launch our rockets into space." At the initial stage of the founding of the academy, President Guo carried out readjustment in the research organizations so as to overcome the situation of overlapping organizations and dispersed personnel. At that time, the state of mind of some scientific and technical personnel was unsettled. President Guo personally chatted with them and did a lot of work in ideological persuasion. The readjustment work was successfully carried on and the scientists were united. They felt happy and maintained high spirits in their work.

Furthermore, President Guo paid great attention to the work of ideological remolding and self-education of scientists. He often said: There is no end to learning; we often say, "study, study and study again." There is no end to remolding either, so we must constantly remold, remold and remold again. Meanwhile, he never behaved as an educator, but was always strict with himself. He used a Chinese motto to mutually encourage and make progress together with the scientists: "He who criticizes me is my teacher, he who is kind to me is my friend and he who flatters me is my enemy." He also made use of an allusion to critically examining oneself three times every day and asked us to learn from the example of Zengcan in our present life and make a self-examination of ourselves by asking three questions a day. First: Are any of our services to the people and socialist construction not active enough? Second: Have we truly made contributions in expanding our ranks and uniting internal forces? Third: Do we have high consciousness and have we slackened in our study of Marxism-Leninism and advanced experiences? Many veteran scientists and intellectuals still remember these three questions, which remain fresh in their memories. They feel that the method of examining their consciences in the stillness of night did play an active role in self-education.

Veteran Guo also paid great attention to the training of young scientific and technical personnel. In 1954, veteran Guo regarded the training of young scientific and technical personnel as the central task of scientific work at that time. He made further concrete suggestions in 1956, urging scientific organizations and institutions of higher learning to set up and perfect the postgraduate system, work out methods for training and promoting young scientific and technical personnel, draw as many young people as possible into all kinds of academic meetings, let the most outstanding graduates of universities and colleges engage in scientific research work



and send large numbers of students abroad to study in a planned way in accordance with the needs of scientific development. Most of these suggestions from veteran Guo were realized in the practical work of the academy.

Proposed by veteran Guo and approved by the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese Academy of Sciences sponsored the Chinese University of Science and Technology, with veteran Guo as its first president. He dedicated a lot of his energy to the founding and building of the university. He participated in the leadership of the preparatory work of the university, donated money to ease the difficulties of the poor students, personally composed the anthem for the university and delivered an important report entitled "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and March Ahead" at the opening ceremony in 1958. Under his proposal, the university inherited the revolutionary tradition of the elder generation of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, carried on the revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice and constantly scored new achievements in teaching, learning and research. Veteran Guo quoted an old saying: It is the most happiest thing to teach the people under heaven with outstanding ability. Today, the people who graduated from the University of Science and Technology personally founded by veteran Guo, can be found all over the country. Many of them have become backbones in the fields of research, education and other fronts. The Guo Moruo Scholarship Fund contributed by veteran Guo, is now impelling young people to study hard for the modernization of the motherland.

### III

Not only did veteran Guo spare no efforts in solving well the major problems in the development of science, but he also dedicated a lot of his energy to engaging in the daily administrative leadership work. During the early period after the founding of the academy, although he held several important posts concurrently, he went to work nearly every day in the academy's office. While in charge of the academic general meeting, he was never too early or late. He considered that arriving early would waste his own time while arriving late would waste others' time, and wasting time would mean adversely affecting work and wasting one's life.

Veteran Guo was conscientious and meticulous in his work. He deemed that red tape was a creation of lazy people, that excellence in work was possible only with diligence and that laziness deprived work of excellence. A Latin American writer wrote a letter to veteran Guo asking about the present situation and the stage of development of literature and art in China. However, this letter was like a football kicked from one place to another. For several months the letter was passed from the academy to the Chinese Federation of Literature and Arts Circles, from the federation to the Institute of Literature, from the institute back to the federation and then from the federation back to the academy. The problem remained unchanged. Veteran Guo was very angry when he learned about this. He wrote to the foreign guest, expressing his regret and, at the same time, drew a chart of the route of "the journey of this letter" and handed it to the academy



with his written instruction that it be shown at the calligraphy exhibition sponsored by the academy. Veteran Guo set strict demands on others and himself as well. Once there was a document of the liaison bureau of the academy which, after being signed by several concerned bureaus, was thought to be perfect and sent to veteran Guo for approval. After careful reading, veteran Guo discovered that an annex to the document was missing and refused to approve it until the liaison bureau made another supplementary report.

Veteran Guo had a style of showing concern for the masses, being amiable and easy to approach. He personally went to Zhongguancun, where the research institutions were concentrated in Beijing, to plant trees and took part in the gala celebration for New Year's Eve and had heart-to-heart talks with common workers. His calligraphy was sturdy and elegant and he never refused people who asked him to write, no matter how busy he was. He also used his contribution fees to build the Zhongguancun swimming pool for the scientific and technical personnel. Veteran Guo went to many research institutions to intimately understand their conditions, and he handled a lot of letters and visits. Early in the 1960's, veteran Guo received a visitor--a student of the chemistry department of the University of Inner Mongolia whom he had never met before. He was very interested in the various calendar conversion instruments prepared by this student, such as "The Heavenly Stems and the Earthly Branches - A.D. Conversion Table," "The A.D. Hui Calendar Conversion Table" and "Conversion Table for the Chronology of Reigns in Chinese History." Veteran Guo affirmatively appraised the student's achievements. Together with Vice President Zhu Kezhen, they proposed to the education department that this student be transferred to the University of Nanjing, thus bringing his ability into full play.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, when veteran Guo witnessed the destruction by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques of the scientific and technological fronts and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he felt like one with a fishbone caught in his throat and was filled with grief and indignation. Even when he was in a very difficult situation, he helped other people in every possible way. He wrote to the higher level requesting approval for an old cadre to enjoy the Spring Festival at home and to allow some scientists to participate in receiving foreign guests; consequently, they were practically emancipated. Although these things were trivial, in those turbulent years you could be labeled at any time with the charge of "sheltering capitalist roaders and reactionary academic authorities." Veteran Guo was fearless of this evil wind.

The Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique was smashed and veteran Guo saw with his own eyes that the severe winter of the scientific cause had gone forever and that the brilliant sight of spring had come, like "the radiance of the sun after a hurricane and fresh land after a heavy rain" all over the motherland. Although he was old and sick, he enthusiastically attended the national science conference and called out with a voice that plucked people's heartstrings: "The spring for science has come!" He warmly expressed the wish that the scientific workers of the elder generation be vigorous and constantly make new contributions, that the middle-aged scientific workers work hard for the prosperity of the country and be bold to scale new heights

in the world of science, and that the youngsters of the whole country surpass the elder generation.

Today, when we commemorate the 90th anniversary of veteran Guo's birth, we can assure our veteran president that his wishes are daily becoming a reality. A number of old scientists are still fighting in the front of the scientific fields and shouldering the leadership work in science; some others are writing books and handing their knowledge and experiences down to later generations; and some are serving as educators and teachers, discovering and training talented scientific personnel. The middle-aged and young scientific personnel are wholly absorbed and occupied in their posts and are assiduously tackling key problems. It is a common trait that youngsters love science. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, our socialist scientific field is now greeting a harvest season full of great achievements.

CSO: 4005/166

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN CONDOLES DEATH OF LIU LIEREN

OW170351 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Liu Lieren, vice chairman of the Fourth Jiangsu CPPCC Committee, died in Nanjing on 7 November after a long illness which did not respond to medical treatment. He was 72. A native of Anyue County, Sichuan Province, Comrade Liu Lieren joined the revolution in December of 1935, became a CYL member in February of 1936 and later joined the CPC in July 1936. He engaged in educational work in the years after 1957 and held posts as president and CPC committee secretary of the Jiangsu Teachers College and the Nanjing Chemical Engineering Institute. In spite of ruthless persecution during the 10 years of internal disorder, he remained firm in his conviction toward the party thus displaying strong party spirit as a party member. He resolutely supported the line laid down at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and earnestly implemented the party's policy toward the intellectuals. He made outstanding achievements in the struggle to set things right on the educational front.

Comrade Liu Lieren left word that no memorial meeting should be held for him after his death. To respect his wishes and that of his family members, the provincial CPC committee arranged a simple funeral for him. He was cremated at the Nanjing crematorium on 12 November. Prior to the cremation, Hui Yuyu, member of the Central Advisory Committee; Xi Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, leading members of the provincial CPC committee; members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; Bao Houchang and Guan Wenwei, chairman and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and other leading comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee; leading comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government; some secretaries of county and municipal CPC committees in Nanjing; and friends of Comrade Liu Lieren all paid their last respect to Comrade Liu Lieren's remains and extended sincere regards to his family members.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HENAN PREFECTURE SENTENCES TWO ON SPECULATION CHARGES

HK091004 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Summary] "The Xuchang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court brought to trial on 7 November (Li Jianhua), former secretary of the Baofeng County CPC Committee and his wife on the charges of speculation, bribery and blackmail. The criminal (Li Jianhua) was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment and his wife Wang Yulan was sentenced to 3 years in prison with a 3-year reprieve. All corrupt money and illicit booty were confiscated according to law."

In defiance of the party's discipline and state laws, (Li Jianhua) and his group flagrantly wrecked state economic policies. Since 1980, (Li Jianhua), conspiring with his wife, has repeatedly resold liquor and cigarettes at high profits and appropriated a large amount of state and collective properties. In all he has received 5,817 yuan through the following corrupt and contemptible methods: 1) Exchanging sorghum for liquor and then reselling it at high prices; 2) relying on his power and position, he bought liquor at lower prices and then sold at higher prices; 3) collaborating with bad elements inside and outside the party and with his subordinates, he gave the go-ahead to spectators in society and reaped third-party profits.

Meanwhile, the Henan Provincial Service published a commentary on the matter, entitled "What Does the Speculation Case of (Li Jianhua) Show?"

The commentary said that following the serious case of the car magnates exposed recently, this was another shocking case. It was another victory achieved in striking heavy blows at criminal activities in the economic field in our province.

The commentary pointed out: "This case tells us profoundly that serious criminal economic activities are being carried out not only in society, but also within our party, in some leading bodies and among leading cadres. The Anyang car magnates committed a series of crimes, but they are merely two nobodies acting as ants trying to topple a giant tree. However, (Li Jianhua), as a secretary of the provincial CPC committee, even directly did dirty speculation deals, so his crime is more serious than the others. The entire (Li Jianhua) case has taken a long time to implement from investigation to issuing a verdict. This shows that the struggle against criminal

economic activities being conducted by some party members and responsible cadres is very complex and hard. The reasons are: 1) Relying on their power and position, these people are seeking personal profits usually under the cloak of being permitted by policies, directives from superiors, or using the excuse of do-me-a-favor. 2) Pulling strings behind the scenes, they usually make some remarks in writing or verbally, but ask their wives and flattering subordinates to do everything on their behalf. Once something happens, they will immediately shift the blame onto other shoulders to protect themselves. 3) Taking advantage of some shortcomings in our party's work style left over from Lin Biao and the gang of four, these people, by any means, widely establish contacts and relations with whomever they can, or conclude agreements between partners in crime not to give each other away, or else go here and there to plead for mercy for themselves in a vain attempt to muddle through troubled waters. However, since they have committed crimes, they are bound to be exposed. So long as we realize the importance and urgency of such a struggle, resolutely work according to the party's policies and state laws and are clear about the main points in striking blows at criminal activities in the economic field, it is not difficult for us to penetrate all their disguises."

CSO: 4005/166



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HEILONGJIANG FINDS JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE

OW170743 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Harbin, 13 Nov (XINHUA)—Heilongjiang has adopted measures to develop farms and industrial and commercial enterprises for young people who have left school. It has not only made wealth for the state, but also helped some unemployed young people settle down. There are now 2,339 farms and teams for school leavers throughout the province. In 1981, 265,000 unemployed young people were given jobs.

Since the holding of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large number of unemployed young people in urban areas in the province have been given jobs. However, some 400,000 young people are still awaiting jobs in various cities and towns in the province. The problem of finding jobs for young people remains serious.

In order to solve this problem, the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government believe that placing emphasis on cities and towns alone would not do and that it is necessary to pay attention to both urban and rural areas. All cities, towns and their suburban areas, forest, industrial and mining areas where conditions exist must run farms and teams to help school leavers settle down.

The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government demand that all farms and teams for school leavers develop themselves into combined industrial and commercial enterprises, open up new avenues for more profits, and improve their capability to increase productivity and help young people expand their income.

There are now 3,690 factories stores and service centers for school leavers throughout the province, marking an increase of 96 percent as compared with 1980. The total 1981 production value of all the farms and teams for school leavers in the province reached 535.86 million yuan and their total profit reached 72 million yuan, an increase of 24.6 and 50 percent respectively over those in 1980.

CSO: 4005/166

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**GUIZHOU NATIONALITIES LITERATURE COURSE**—The second Guizhou provincial study course on nationalities literature, which lasted 71 days, concluded on 27 October. The study course was attended by 66 students of Miao, Buyi, Dong, Yi, Gelao, Shui, Manchu and Naxi nationalities. Inspired by the spirit of the 12th party congress, they wrote 275 literary works of about 2.48 million characters. The province held its first meeting on minority nationality literature creation in 1980. The province held its first study course on literature in 1981, which was attended by 50 writers of various nationalities. The study course laid stress on training a younger generation to embark on the literary cause. The graduation ceremony of the second study course was attended by responsible persons of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee, the provincial Writers Association, the provincial Nationalities College and the editorial departments of some publications. [HK011518 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 82]

**SHAANXI DEALS WITH ECONOMIC CRIMES**—Since the second meeting on combating serious economic crime held by the provincial party committee, our province has scored new achievements in the struggle to crack down on serious economic criminal activities, and has made a breakthrough. Up to 20 October, economic criminal cases exposed at and above county level totaled 3,588, of which 1,529 had been investigated, dealt with and concluded, 996 cases were wound up after the provincial party committee's second meeting on hitting at serious economic crime; and 1,171 cases had recently been exposed. Among the 70 major and important cases specified by the provincial authorities, 40 cases have been judged by the courts and wound up and 25 other cases have been judged subject to approval or have undergone thorough investigation and are awaiting judgment. These two categories account for 92 percent of the major and important cases. Among the 20 key cases directly handled by responsible comrades appointed by the provincial party committee, 13 cases have been wound up, 4 cases have undergone thorough investigation and are awaiting judgment, and the remaining 3 cases are under investigation. [Text] [HK100325 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82]

**SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND SPORTS RALLY**--The Sichuan Provincial Physical Culture Committee held a winter training mobilization rally on 11 November. Over 1,000 athletes, coaches and cadres attended. Also present were provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, Secretary Du Xinyuan and Deputy Secretary Nie Ronggui. (Guo Yan), vice chairman of the provincial physical culture committee, delivered a mobilization report. [HK130244 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82]

**SHAANXI CORRECTS WORK STYLE ANOMALIES**--Shaanxi Province has scored success in hitting at various anomalous practices of cadres. According to incomplete statistics, since 1979 over 3,000 cadres have illegally recruited their relatives or friends as workers, students or cadres or illegally transferred people's household registrations from the rural areas to towns, involving a total of 4,476 persons. The great majority of these cases have now been corrected. By the end of October, 91 percent of these persons had been sent back to their original units or places. In addition, 91 percent of cadres who had illegally occupied land to build houses or cave dwellings have dismantled their houses or paid restitution. Over 70 percent of the 1,599 cadres who were occupying excessive housing have given up the excess portions. These include 123 cadres whose cases were particularly serious, who have been disciplined. Dealing with these anomalies has had a beneficial educational effect. "The provincial CPC committee holds: The work of correcting anomalies in recruitment, transfers and housing is still very uneven, and there is still much to do in sending people back to their original places. The committee has demanded that the province do this work properly from beginning to end, and pay particular attention to finishing it well. This work must be regarded as a major task in implementing the 12th party congress spirit and bringing about a major turn for the better in party work style." [HK130737 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Nov 82]

**VETERAN'S BURIAL IN XIAN**--Comrade Yuan Kefu, member of the Fifth CPPCC Standing Committee and adviser to the Lanzhou PLA units, died of cancer in Xian on 5 November at the age of 75. He was an outstanding party member and a long-tested army political work cadre. At his own request, there was no funeral committee or memorial service. When Yuan Kefu was seriously ill in the hospital he was visited by Lanzhou PLA Units Commander Du Yide and leading comrades of Shaanxi. Party and state leaders including Li Xiannian, Xu Qiangqian and Qin Jiwei sent condolence cables on his death. Comrades Du Yide and Ma Wenrui attended his burial in Xian on 12 November. [HK140404 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Nov 82]

**SANITATION DAY IN XIAN**--Xian, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Some 500,000 people, cadres and PLA men in Xian municipality, braving the early winter cold winds, took part in the All-People Sanitation Day activities in the streets on 13 November. The responsible comrades of party, government and army organizations, including provincial party First Secretary Ma Wenrui, joined the masses in sweeping the streets. [Excerpt] [OW161407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 14 Nov 82]

**GUANGDONG PLANNED PARENTHOOD**--Guangdong Province has decided to designate January next year as planned parenthood publicity month. During this month, the province will universally and penetratingly publicize planned parenthood, with stress laid on the rural areas. All places throughout the province must now make good preparations. The number of births in the province last year was some 1.457 million and the birth rate was 24.99 per thousand, which was the highest rate of all provinces and municipalities throughout the country. Based on the current birth rate, the province's population will exceed 70 million and even amount to some 80.7 million by the end of this century. This will surely affect the development of agriculture, communications, energy resources, education and science. It is therefore necessary to take measures to have the population below 70 million by the end of this century. To make good preparations for the planned parenthood publicity month, from 10 to 13 November, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the planned parenthood office of the provincial people's government jointly held a conference in Guangzhou on planned parenthood publicity work. The conference laid stress on the discussion of the plan for unfolding the planned parenthood publicity month. The conference demanded that all departments cooperate and do well in publicity. [HK171548 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Nov 82]

**GUANGDONG ECONOMIC CRIME FIGHTING GROUPS**--"To strengthen the ability to deal with cases and in order to strike blows at serious crimes in the economic field, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee recently transferred some 150 cadres at and above the divisional and bureau levels from provincial subordinate organs for the organization of the third batch of work groups to deal with cases. On 15 November, they went to all prefectures and municipalities and provincial subordinate organs to unfold work. Since the struggle against serious crimes in the economic field was launched, the provincial CPC committee has organized the first and the second batches of groups to deal with cases. These groups have helped CPC committees at all levels unfold the work of dealing with cases and have achieved very good results." Prior to the departure of the third batch of work groups to deal with cases, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen and Kou Qingyan, met the heads of the work groups and encouraged them to do well in dealing with cases and pay attention to discovering good people who are upright and tenacious and bravely struggle against economic crimes as well as good instances of uprightness, tenacity and struggle against economic crimes. [HK180731 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 Nov 82]

**NORTHWEST LITERATURE, ART FORUM**--The literature and art work forum of the five northwest provinces and autonomous regions concluded yesterday afternoon. Comrade He Dingzhi, deputy director of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, spoke at the meeting. He hoped that the literature and art workers of the northwest would take advantage of the region's superior features and create a new situation in socialist literature and art. Comrade He Dingzhi said: The northwest is a well-founded base of China's socialist literature and art. I hope comrades of literature and art circles in the northwest will brace their spirits, emancipate their



minds, proceed from reality, carry forward the fine nationality and folk traditions, absorb cultural nourishment from elsewhere, and shine in the motherland's northwestern corner. In his speech, Comrade He Dingzhi gave his views on creating a new situation in socialist literature and art in accordance with the 12th party congress spirit. He also spoke on the further study and implementation of the spirit of the congress documents by literature and art circles, and on the question of taking communist ideology as the core in literary creation and literature and art criticism. [Text] [HK210611 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Nov 82]

BEIJING PRINT MEDIA MEETING--Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--A meeting, on the publication and promotion of Beijing's newspapers and periodicals held in Beijing on 22 October, pointed out that in 1983 newspapers and periodicals should be chiefly geared toward individuals, rural areas, schools of all grades and scientific research units. An adviser of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and responsible comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee's Propaganda Department and the municipal postal administration bureau addressed the meeting, urging postal workers and promoters of newspapers and periodicals to serve the readers and be thoughtful of and responsible to them. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee, the municipal CPC committee, the municipal postal administration bureau and 26 offices of newspapers and periodicals including HONGQI, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, GUANGMING RIBAO, CONGREN RIBAO and others. [OW100525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 4005/166

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

21 DEC 82